Arts and Crafts

Class Eight

National Curriculum and Textbook Board, Bangladesh

Preface

The importance of formal education is diversified. The prime goal of modern education is not to impart knowledge only but to build a prosperous nation by developing skilled human resources. At the same time, education is the best means of developing a society free from superstitions and adheres to science and facts. To stand as a developed nation in the science and technology-driven world of the 21st century, we need to ensure quality education. A well-planned education is essential for enabling our new generation to face the challenges of the age and to motivate them with the strength of patriotism, values, and ethics. In this context, the government is determined to ensure education as per the demand of the age.

Education is the backbone of a nation and a curriculum provides the essence of formal education. Again, the most important tool for implementing a curriculum is the textbook. The National Curriculum 2012 has been adopted to achieve the goals of the National Education Policy 2010. In light of this, the National Curriculum and Textbook Board (NCTB) has been persistently working on developing, printing, and distributing quality textbooks. This organization also reviews and revises the curriculum, textbook, and assessment methods according to needs and realities.

Secondary education is a vital stage in our education system. This textbook is catered to the age, aptitude, and endless inquisitiveness of the students at this level, as well as to achieve the aims and objectives of the curriculum. It is believed that the book written and meticulously edited by experienced and skilled teachers and experts will be conducive to a joyful experience for the students. It is hoped that the book will play a significant role in promoting creative and aesthetic spirits among students along with subject knowledge and skills.

The **Arts and crafts** education enhances observational skills in students about nature, environment, life, lifestyle, etc. Arts and Crafts education helps acquire applied knowledge and skills in other subjects such as general science, biology, medical science, engineering science, architecture, etc. Art education makes students creative by developing their sense of discipline moderation, beauty, patriotism, and values. It is hoped that the curriculum objectives are adequately reflected in the Arts and Crafts textbooks.

It may be mentioned here that due to the changing situation in 2024 and as per the needs the textbook has been reviewed and revised for the academic year 2025. It is mentionable here that the last version of the textbook developed according to the curriculum 2012 has been taken as the basis. Meticulous attention has been paid to the textbook to make it more learner-friendly and error-free. However, any suggestions for further improvement of this book will be appreciated.

Finally, I would like to thank all of those who have contributed to the book as writers, editors, reviewers, illustrators and graphic designers.

October, 2024

Prof. Dr. A K M Reazul Hassan
Chairman
National Curriculum and Textbook Board, Bangladesh

Contents

Chapter One

Introduction to Ancient Fine Arts and Tradition of Bangladesh

Ahsan Manzil, Dhaka

After finishing this chapter we will-

- be able to describe the ancient and traditional Fine Arts and magnificent visting places in Bangladsh
- be able to describe about the construction of ancient Fine Arts.
- be able to mention the importance of the education of arts and crafts for life and livelihood.
- be able to identify the practical aspects of fine art and crafts.
- be able to mention the name of artwork survived with the passage of time.

Lesson : 1 and 2

Introduction to Ancient Fine Arts of Bangladesh

What is the oldest painting of an area called Bangladesh? What is the oldest sculpture? Where to go to see sculptures and Fine Arts? The easy answer to get to see a number of ancient fine arts testimony is- National Museum's Collection -situated in Dhaka; and also in Rajshahi's Borendra Museum, Mohasthangor of Bogura, Moynamoti of Cumilla, and Rajshahi's Paharpur Museum. Because of Geographical Position most of the areas of Bangladesh is silted. Soft soil and marshy land surrounded by small and huge rivers and canals, rain, hail storm and natural disasters are common phenomenon. Dwellers of this land were mostly farmers, labors and poor. Painting and other forms of work of art were patronized and practiced at the Kings' and rulers' palaces. Only their palaces were made of bricks and pillars of stone. General people's houses were made of long grass, hay, clay and bamboo.

This area was ruled by the Maurjya dynasty before the birth of Christ. The most prominent king of this dynasty was king Ashoka. The emperors of Gupta Dynasty ruled from 400 A.D for a few centuries. The most famous kings of Gupta Dynasty were King Somudra Gupta, Kumar Gupta, Banya Gupta foremost. Afterwards the Emperors of Pal Dynasty ruled for a few centuries. The most dominant emperors of Pal Dynasty were Gopal, Dharmapal, Devpal, Mohipal, Rampal foremost.

After them, Bormon and Sen Dynasty came to rule. At that time the Bengal was divided into two areas. North and north-western area was called Goura Kingdom. The name of south-eastern part was Shomoto or Plain land.

In the year 1204 A.D. Bokhtiar Khilji deposed king lakshman Sen and started to rule Bengal. He was a Turkey by birth. After that Muslim emperors ruled for a few centuries before the regime of king Akber. That time is known as Sultani regime. The most prominent Sultans of this time were Fokhruddin Mubarak Shah, Shamsuddin Ilias Shah, Sekander Shah, Giasuddin Azam Shah, Jamaluddin Mohammad Shah, Alauddin Hosain Shah, Giasuddin Mahmood foremost. After them Mughals ruled Bengal, in between some independent Kings. The last independent king of Bengal, king Siraj-ud-doula was Deposed from the throne and was killed and the British regime began. After centuries of British reign, in 194 7 two countries named as India and Pakistan were liberated. Pakistan had two parts. East Pakistan and West Pakistan. In 1971 we fought against the West Pakistan's Army and liberated East Pakistan as present Bangladesh.

Pharpur Boudha Bihar (Budhist Shrine of Paharpur)

For the last few thousands of years Bangla was ruled as a whole land or divided into small lands by different kings or rulers. There was always rivalry and war against one region to another. Robbery; burning down, and destroying the defeated areas were very common incidents. For this reason many areas got ruined or depopulated. After staying desolate for long time it used to get buried under earth. Because of natural disasters like cyclones, earthquakes, it used to go under earth too. After excavation of lumps of earth or digging long ditches in Bangladesh, some ruins of human settlements were found.These are in Rajshahi area's Paharpur, Cumilla's Moynamoti, Bogura's Mohasthangor, ancient civilization of wariboteshwar at Norsingdi and lately discovered Tongibari's Nateshwar civilization under Munsigonj district.

Many things got destroyed for staying under earth for long time. A few things have been found some weapons made of iron and copper, crockery, statue, broken earthenware, terracotta plaques, statue of stone, stone inscription, royal decree, arch, Pillar, broken structures of buildings and houses, contemporary coins and ornaments of that time. All these findings are some testimony of ancient fine arts and architecture. We can understand the patterns of ancient architecture from the ruins of buildings and houses, pillars, arches, and walls. Paintings and other works of art made from soft material are impossible to survive under earth and in natural calamities. The only things those survived are decaying iron, copper, gold, silver, stone and some terracotta goods. Mentioned earlier that they are preserved in different museums.

The most prominent among ancient works of art of Bangladesh is statue made of kostipathor or black stone. These famous statues can be observed in the National Museum in Dhaka and in Borendro Museum. Terracotta plaques, Stone engraved nameplates, and stone inscriptions are famous ancient work of art. Those which were found in archaeological excavation are now placed in different museums. Those type of traditional slabs are still on many old buildings, on the walls of mosques, and temples. The famous buildings with this type of plaques are Rajshahi's Choto Shona Mosque, Bagha mosque, Kusumba mosque, Puthia Rajbari's Mosque, Khulna Bagerhat's Shat Gombuj mosque (Sixty domed mosque), and Khan Jahan Ali 's Mosque of ancient architecture are also famous. There are more illustration of this

type of architecture-Dhaka's Boro Katra, Choto Katra, Lalbag fort, Binoti Bibi's mosque. Khan Mohammad Mridha's mosque, Dhakeswari temple, Tara mosque, Ahsan Monjil, Shatgombuj mosque, Hajigonj fort of Narayangonj, Sonakanda fort, Indrakpur fort of Munshigonj, Jora Bangla temple of Pabna, Egaro Sindur Sadi mosque of Kishoregonj, Shah Mohammad mosque, Shahjalal's Majar of Sylhet, Majar of Shah Poran, Megalyth stone of Joyintiyapur, Cumilla's Shotero rotna temple, Bayajid Bostami's Majar of Chattogram, and many more buildings and places.

Terracotta Plaque on Moynamoti's Shalbon Bihar

Activity : Name 5 ancient artworks found at Bogra's Mohastangor.

Lesson : 3

Arts and Crafts in Living

From ancient time many people have been dependant for their living on fine arts and crafts. They have chosen work of art as their profession. Our folk Artists and crafts men are fulfilling their necessities of life by the money they receive from selling their work of art. For example fancy items like terracotta dolls, fancy crockery, wooden dolls with designs, elephant, horse, Nokshikantha of village women etc. are collected by people in exchange of money since long time ago. Reticulate bag made of jute, different types of bags made of jute are produced, tablemat and many other things are also commercially successful. Earthen potteries of the potters, besides pitchers, many other crafts are produced. For example, small and huge flower vase, earthen sculpture, birds made of clay etc. Wood, bamboo and cane are used to make different furniture, musical instrument, to portray picture and design. Many artists of fine arts and crafts are working on it.

Handloom saris of Tangail of Bangladesh are famous at home and abroad for its color, design and texture. Efficient craftsmen weave Jamdani's decorative design with colorful threads. Decorative handloom saris are not highly demanded at home only but also by people who live abroad, collect it with great interest. For example Jamdani, Dhakai BT, Tangail Sari and the aborigine people's decorative colorful handloom dresses.

In Bangladesh there are many educational institutions of Arts and Crafts. Many of them are connected with universities. Besides, there are many private institutions too. Every year more than four hundred artists pass out from these educational institutions. They contribute in fine arts and crafts in different organizations of the country. For example, in advertising farms, drawing pictures for books, newspaper, cinema industry, starting form building sets for television to different work of art, garments industry, pharmaceutical industries and factories, including interior design of many other buildings our artists of Arts and Crafts have designed and completed successfully.

They earn money through drawing and painting, doing exhibition, making sculptures also. At present time, in art exhibition, many paintings are sold. Many art connoisseurs buy and collect work of art made of bamboo, cane, stone, ceramic to decorate their houses.

However, painters are not working only for living, but also to live a beautiful and sophisticated life, to build culturally developed society and they are capable of making special contribution for the country's development.

Activity : Prepare a 'mind map' of the practical aspects of fine arts and crafts in daily life.

Sample Questions

Multiple Choice questions

1. Where is Megalyth stone found?

   a. Faridpur　　b. Joyantiapur

   c. Narayangonj　　d. Munshigonj

2. Which of the following are folk arts?

   a. Nokshikantha, earthen elephant, clay pot

   b. Clay pot, clay pitcher, nokshikantha

   c. Shokher Hari (decorated clay pot), wooden elephant, nokshikantha

   d. Above all.

Short qustion answers

1. Give five examples of folk artists.
2. Give five examples of craftsmen's work
3. Write ten subjects and names of organizations where artists of Arts and Crafts work for their livelihood and beautification.
4. Give short description of ancient fine arts of Bangladesh or of this area.
5. Why statue made of black stone, ancient terracotta plaque, and stone inscription have come to survive as an instance of ancient Fine arts? Where are they conserved at present?
6. Which of the ancient human habitations ancient human habitations have been discovered after excavation? Describe the reasons of destroying any two human habitats.
7. Write in brief about the black stone sculptures.
8. Write about any terracotta plaque if you have observed in Dhaka Museum or anywhere else.
9. Write your experience on any one of the places listed below if you have visited:
   Moynamoti, Mohasthangor, Paharpur, Shatgombuz Mosque, Kantajew Temple, Bagha Mosque, Temple of Puthia, Mosque of Rajbari, Tara Mosque.
10. "Ancient fine arts and crafts bear the testimony of our tradition" Illus trate your answer.

Chapter Two

Contribution of Fine Arts and Artists on the Emergence of Bangladesh

Revolutionary picture of procession with the word 'Shadhinota'

After finishing this chapter we will-

- be able to differentiate the cultural difference between East-Pakistan and West-Pakistan.
- be able to describe about the role of the artists in the various important movments of the East-Pakistan and the liberation war.
- be able to illustrate on the contribution of the artists of arts and crafts in our language and culture.

2025

One

The emergence of Bangladesh did not happen in one day suddenly. People of Bangladesh had been struggling hard for many years for survival. After two hundred years of British rule, in this country in 1947 India or the whole Indian subcontinent became divided into two independent countries. Muslim inhabited or for followers of Islam was Pakistan - another one got liberated as India.

Pakistan had two parts as East-Pakistan and West-Pakistan. If you look at the map of Indian subcontinent it will be clearly visible that West-Pakistan was in western corner and East-Pakistan was in the east of Indian subcontinent. The distance between these two lands were very far.

At the time of division of Indian subcontinent, by the name of religion the ultimate form of human disaster took place which was resulted in severe communal riot. Hindus were bound to leave East-Pakistan. At that time, millions of innocent, Hindu-Muslims were killed, tortured, and burnt by fire for no reason. This riot of killing innocent human being is the black stain of infamy in the history of India-Pakistan liberation.

Though East-Pakistan and West-Pakistan were the same country, but the there was nothing common except the religion. Most of the people's language of East- Pakistan was Bangla. 99 percent people spoke in this language. Only at the time of partition of the country and also during riot some people who came from the other parts of india learnt Bangla too. But Everything was different - dress food habit, lifestyle, and culture. Even the climate and natural environment were also different from west Pakistan.

Though West-Pakistan was bigger in size than East-Pakistan, the population there was only 45 percent of the total population of Pakistan and 55 percent was in East Pakistan. There were four different languages in four different provinces. Panjabi, Shindhi, Beluch, Pushtu, and mixed tribal language. Only 15 percent people spoke Urdu. Under these circumstances one of the prominent Leader of liberation of Pakistan and Governor General of then Pakistan Mohammad Ali Jinnah came to Dhaka and announced that Only Urdu would be the state language of Pakistan. The students and the people of East Pakistan protested strongly against it- why only Urdu would be? 55 percent people speak in Bangla language. Besides Urdu, Bangla must be a state language too.

But the rulers of West-Pakistan did not give any importance to the reasonable right of the people of East-Pakistan. Rather they neglected it. Though all the people of independent country should have equal rights gradually it was noticed that not only about language, but in every sector the people of East-Pakistan were neglected by the rulers of West-Pakistan. The better and higher positions of jobs were given to the less capable people of West-Pakistan even if the Bangalis were eligible and competent they were deprived, insulted by giving the positions to less qualified people of West-Pakistan. In Army and Police most of the people of West-Pakistan

were getting employed. In industrial sector, business and educational institutions -in every sphere the people of West-Pakistan were forcibly imposed upon the people of East-Pakistan to be exploited and dominated.

They kept on attempting to distort Bangla language in many ways.They not only imposed restriction on Bangla songs, Tagore song, but also on the practice of other social, cultural activities of Bangalis. Sometimes musclemen of the then rulers were sent to beat the general people of East Pakistan.

On 21st February 1952, the Pakistani police shot dead many people of East-Pakistan namely Salam, Jabbar, Rafique, Shafiq who came out to the streets bringing procession for their demand of establishing mother tongue.

In 1948, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958 and the whole decade, the people of East-Pakistan or the people of Present Bangladesh had protested, struggled and fought for their reasonable right again and again. As a result, many political leaders, educationalist, cultural activists, students and mass people were tortured, jailed on false accusation, many leaders and general people were shot dead and oppressed again and again by the tyrants of West-Pakistan. They burnt down many human habitations. But Bangladeshis never stepped back from their fight for rights even after being tortured severely. After 23 years of struggle or combat, starting from 1948 to 1971, after 9 months' war with weapons ultimately Bangalis liberated East-Pakistan - Bangladesh as a new country.

Activity : Write 5 sentences on the cultural difference between East-Pakistan and West-Pakistan.

Two

Institute of Fine Arts

Institution for painting-Institute of Fine Arts (at present Faculty of Fine Arts) was established on 15th November in 1948 in East-Pakistan or Bangladesh. The founder artists Zainul Abedin, Quamrul Hassan, Shafiuddin Ahmed, Khaja Shofiq Ahmed, Shofiqul Amin, Mohammad Kibria foremost, were very progressive in sense and sensibility, were non-communal, and respectful to Bangla language and culture. They did not establish Faculty of Fine Arts to teach painting practically to be an artist only. They wanted that– through this Institute of Fine Arts students will learn painting, sculpture and other work of art besides they will learn to develop the sense of respect to the practice of culture, language etc. It will help creating awareness about their own Bangla tradition among the people of Bangladesh. Since the inception of Institute of Fine Arts, those who were admitted as students many of them have practiced art following the sense and sensibility of the founder artists.

For this it is observed that from 1948 to 1 952's Language Movement, the political change from 1954 to 1958, at the beginning of the of sixty's movement against Aiyub Khan's Marshal Law and the movement against the imposition of Hamidur Rahman Education Commission, Six point movement was declared. The huge mass movement in 1968 and 1969, which caused to depose tyrant Aiyub etc- in all these movements the artists of Bangladesh have contributed equally along with the students and mass people. After that for not giving of the authority of Pakistan to the people of Bengali and the subsequent non-cooperative movement and at last nine month's liberation war - everywhere the artists took part; sometimes directly and sometimes indirecty.

Shilpo Guru or the art preceptor Zainul Abedin, Quamrul Hassan, Qayyum Chowdhury, Hashem Khan, Nitun Kundu, Imdad Hossain, Pranesh Mondol, Profulla Roy, Rafiqun Nabi, Anower Hossain, Golam Sarower, Bijoy Sen, Mahmudul Haque, Nasir Bishwas, Biren Shom, Monjurul Hye, Abul Barok Alvi, Rejaul Karim, Syed Abdullah Khaled, M.A. Khaled, Shahadad Cowdhury, Mahbubul Amin, Swapan Chowdhury, Shahabuddin foremost artists worked directly in the movements.

On one side they used their brush as weapon, on the other side some of them directly took part in the liberation war with fire arm. During our liberation war, the expatriate Bangladesh Govt. published a lot of pictures namely, 'Ei Janoarder Hotta Korte Hobe' by Artist Quamrul Hassan, 'Banglar Mayera-Meyera Shobai Muktijoddha', by Pranesh Mondol, 'Buddho, Christian, Musalman shobai Bangali' by Devdas Chakraborty- were worked as a source of a spirit and inspiration of freedom fighters.

Activity : Name the founder artists who worked with Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin for establishing the Institute of Fine Arts.

Three

Shaheed Minar and Six Point Demand

In 1952's Language movement Potua Quamrul Hassan, and students of that time and later artist Murtaza Boshir, Imdad Hossain, Abdur Razzak, Sirajee, Kazi Abdur Rouf, Abdur Sobur, Aminul Islam foremost had important role. Artist Bijon Chowdhury and Murtaza Boshir drew and engraved Wood portraying about the torture of the rulers and language movement, He also made some paintings using linocut. Self educated artist Abul Kashem in the pseudo name Dopeaza drew cartoons on the language movement to inspire people. The paintings of these artists are the part of history in encouraging people to fight for their right and also to fight for liberation of Bangladesh. The architect of Shaheed Minar is also an artist-he is the artist Hamidur Rahman. Sculptor Novera Ahmed assisted him at that time. It was established in 1956.

The political parties which fought for the rights of the people of Bangladesh - in their propaganda, poster, cartoon, festoons and banners for publicity with pictures

were drawn, Stage decoration for lecture and movement, artists were directly involved with these.

Through children's organization Khelaghor and Kochi Kancha's mela artists through kid's art and other cultural activities they created consciousness among the children about getting their rights and interest in own art, culture, and traditions.

The logo of Six Point Demand, poster for publicity, stage was designed by Artist Hashem Khan. Daily lttefaq brought out a special edition on Six Point Demand using the symbolic design of the stage. From 1967 to next five years up to 1971, The artists on the occasion of Ekushe February (21st February) on Shaheed Minar used to arrange exhibition of pictures drawn on big canvasses on -the deprivation and oppression of Pakistani rulers on the people of East-Pakistan at that time or Bangladesh (at present)- the subjects were on people's right, education, commerce, culture and economy etc. Exhibitions of painting were not arranged only in galleries. Exhibitions were arranged for people outdoor also for example –Rebel Alphabet (Bidrohi Sworborno)– in this name 13 sworborno, limericks and painting created huge stirring of inspiration among the people. This type of exhibition created much positive impact on the emergence of Bangladesh.

Group Work : Write down your opinion in 10 sentences about the artists' role in the movement for the rights of Bangladesh.

Four

Alpona

Since 1953, every year on the occasion of Ekushe February, in the early dawn, people walk in bare foot in provat feri over the Alpona drawn public highway to the Shaheed Minar to show respect. Pakistani government created barrier. Alpona is a part of Hindu religion. It is forbidden for Muslims to draw Alpona etc. But these were Pakistani ruler's use of religion in creating barrier against practicing Bangali culture. Artists didn't listen to these lame excuses of the Pakistani government. They drew Alpona on specialroads though there was ban on it. It is the artists who put appropriate importance on drawing Alpona.

Alpona

Use of Alpona is a special part of Bangalee culture.Use of Alpona in social, cultural and national occasions or in any auspicious occasion is now a very normal practice. For example-Victory day, independence day, Eid, wedding, school, college, university and various programs of different organization's gratification program, cultural program, birthday parties - use of Alpona is a source of inspiration to do things accurately and wonderfully. The artists of Bangladesh have established Alpona as part of normal social culture which had important role in the emergence of Bangladesh.

Group Work : Why do we draw Alpona on different occasions.

Five

Nobanno and Bangla Noboborsho

12th February of 1970, under the leadership Shipacharya Zainul Abedin, 10/12 young artists arranged a monumental Nobanno painting exhibition in Shilpakala Academy.

Bangladesh is a country of six seasons. In Agrahayan farmers harvest their crops (paddy). After a whole year's labor there is pleasure in every farmer's home. Rice cakes are made of new rice flour, rice pudding; arrangement of entertainment like-kobi gan or war of poets, Hadudu, Daria Bandha, Jatra and sometimes village fair. The artists started to celebrate Nobanno celebration of village in town. After painting pictures, extensive exhibitions were arranged. Shilpacharya drew his famous scroll picture on this occasion of Nobanno celebration, which is 60 feet long and 6 feet wide.

The exhibition of Nobanno created much stirring among the people. Just immediately after that the artists arranged an exhibition titled Kalboshekhi.That exhibition of Faculty of Fine Arts (at present) also won people's heart. The subject matter of the pictures painted by the artists were - sorrows and happiness of the people of Bangladesh, thoughts, dream, changes of nature in six different seasons. From that exhibition, later on - the program of Pohela Boishakh and fair has evolved into the present form. At present, Dhaka city and people of all over the country celebrate regularly the occasion of Bangla Noboborsho and Nobanno with great interest and enthusiasm in Faculty of Fine Arts' premises. For this reason it can be easily said that the artists with their paintings and sense and sensibility, have inspired people to celebrate Noboborsho Uthshob and Nobanno-which make the people respectful to their own country, culture and tradition; fill their heart with love and pride for their country and still now they are doing it.

On the occasion of Bangla Noboborsho 'Mongol Shovajatra' at the Faculty of Fine Arts' premises in the University of Dhaka

At the time of emergence of Bangladesh, painting exhibition of Nobanno was a magnanimous and revolutionary step. Those who took initiative for this exhibition faced many obstacles and threats. The Government of that period considered this kind of initiative as against the norms of Pakistan. On the other hand some organization and some individuals did mal propaganda saying that Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin and other artists had some other hidden aim behind it etc. But the artists with utmost attempt got the pictures drawn by all artists and arranged such an exhibition which surprised and impressed all people. The artists brought back the memory of almost lost culture of celebrating the occasion of Nobanno and the pleasure in it. Almost all artists painted their different kinds of pictures on - the sorrows-joys, happiness and sufferings and the struggle against the adversity of nature of the people of Bengal. Besides, there were the pictures of oppression and deprivation of people by the users, the pictures of variation of beauty of nature, rivers, canals, fields, meadows, and seasons of Bangladesh. The greatest achievement of the art exhibition Nobanno was Shilpacharya's 60 feet long painting.

He drew the picture in black color with strong strokes of brush. After that he applied a little bit of oil color on it. Though it was drawn in black, because of his mastery strokes it seems to be is a color picture. No other artist of Bangladesh has drawn a picture so long like him. The picture is drawn on a paper which is a little bit coarse. That's why it needs to be kept scrolled. The scroll picture "Nobanno" is a precious wealth in the world of art.

Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin is the main advisor and initiator of the Exhibition Nobanno. The other members were - Artist Hashem Khan, Artist Rafiqun Nabi, Writer and Artist Bulbul Osman, Artist Monjurul Haque, Artist Abul Barak Alvi, Artist Biren Shom, Matlub Ali, Artist and editor Shahadat Chowdhury, Poet and journalist Md. Akter (became Martyred in 1971 by the Albodor) foremost.

On the occasion of the exhibition Nobanno a pamphlet and poetry of famous as well as new poets were published by the name of 'Nobanno'.

Group Work : Write five sentences in depicting the occasions of Nobanno and Bangla Noboborsho.

Six
Independence and the procession of rebellious pictures

In 1970 in both parts of Pakistan together, Awami League got most of the votes in national Parliament election. Under the leadership Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, Awami League will form the government of the whole Paki- stan. But the chief of Army government of that time General Yahia and the leader of West-Pakistan Julfiqar Ali Bhutto became dead against it. They Illogi- cally argued that they won't let Awami League form government. The easy translation of it was that though Bangalees won by vote but they won't let them have absolute power of ruling over Pakistan. They will share power of ruling too. Consequently, the whole East Pakistan at present Bangladesh became flared up in protest. The election was held following rules and regulations. Awami League or Bangladeshi people won most of the posts. None of the Ban- galees could accept the announcement of Bhutto and Yahia. On 2nd March, 1971 Sheikh Mujibur Rahman declared Non-Cooperation move- ment.

This country will not be ruled by Pak Government's dictation. The people of East Pakistan will follow Sheikh Mujib's directives. And this rule will continue until all right of Bangladeshis' are established.

The artists of then East-Bengal sat together in discussion and decided that this non-cooperation movement of Bangalees has to be made stronger by drawing cartoons, pictures and writing big banners. Artist Qayyum Chowdhury and Murtaza Bashir was made joint conveners by forming a committee to make this movement substantial. The artists drew hundreds of pictures and posters for ten days long - on 17th March they brought out a procession of rebellious pictures- from Shaheed Minar on a magnanimous unprec- edented procession. There was a painting in every artist's hands, and the subject matter of these pictures were oppression, torture on Bagalees plundering of Bengalis.

Properties and developing West-Pakistan with it, Bangla Language, attack on culture and also neglect, Besides there were pictures on protest and struggles of the People of East -Pakistan. Among these procession of rebellious pictures the most important subject was freedom. The four letters of Bangla Shadinota was written beautifully and was hung around neck of four maidens-they walked in the front of the procession. The Army Government of Pakistan in many ways and many techniques

giving hope that through discussion with Sheikh Mujib a solution could be given. But the favorite leader of Bangalees has already declared to the nation that the movement of this time is for liberation and independence. For this, stronghold has to be built in every house. We have to fight with weapons against the Pakistani army. We have to liberate our country.

Poster is drawn by Artist Devdas Chakrabarty

Poster drawn by artist Pranesh Kumar Mondol

After 7th March there was great stirring in every house of East-Pakistan. There were preparation going on for greater schedule in future in many ways. But they could not say it publicly; because there was still Marshall Law. The artists got the message from 7th March speech fast. They did not agree to make delay. So they through pictures and posters portrayed Independence strongly. According to Marshall Law it is treason against the state. For this they could shoot on sight.

The artists brought out the procession even though they knew that they could get killed. The four maiden who hung those four letters of Shadhinota around their neck stayed in the front part of the procession, among them three were students of the Faculty of Fine Arts, and one was a student of the Department of English of the University. Her name was Sultana Kamal. At present, leader of human rights and was an advisor of former caretaker government. The student of Fine arts Syeda Kamal and Ferdousi Pinu's got acquainted as painters and another student Samida Khatun became martyr in 1971. This procession was lead by Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin. On that day, he was the source of courage and power for the artists. Thousands of people gathered around the roads to see this moving exhibition. Many walked beside the artists to carry the paintings. Receiving the news Begum Sufia Kamal joined the procession. She stayed beside Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin upto the end of the procession. The procession began from Shaheed Minar to Topkhana road of Shegun Bagicha to Bangabondhu Avenue through Nobabpur road through Victoria Park or at present up to Bahadur Shah Park. The Army of the government of Pakistan or the police did not bear the courage to stop the procession or shoot them.

Group Work : Collect and exhibit the pictures drawn by the artists of Bangladesh on the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Sample Questions

Multiple Choice questions

1. Where did the Governor of Pakistan in 1948 declared the state language?

   a. Karachi b. Punjab
   c. Dhaka d. Sindhu

2. When was the Institute of Fine Arts established?

   a. 1948 b. 1952
   c. 1968 d. 1969

3. Which artist's Pseudo name is 'Dopeaza'?

   a. Kazi Abdur Rouf b. Kazi Abul Kashem
   c. Bijon Chwdhury d. Murtaja Bashir

4. Why do the artists start to celebarte Nobanno festival in the city?

   a. Keeping up culture and tradition.

   b. Introducing culture and tradition in city life.

   c. Making them to feel proud of our tradition.

   d. Reducing cultural gap between rural and urban areas.

5. Which ways did the artists follow to protest against the order of the rulers of Pakistan who tried to stop cultural practice by the name of religion?

   a. Nobanno celebration b. Mongol Shovajatra
   c. Alpona d. Boishakhi festival

6. What is 'Khelaghor'?

   a. Sports Institute b. Sports equipment shop
   c. Cultural organization d. Children organization

7. Who is the artist of the poster titled "Banglar Mayera Meyera Sokolei muktijoddha?

   a. Quamrul Hassan b. Devdas Chakraborty
   c. Qayyum Chowdhury d. Pranesh Mondol

Short Question Answer

1. How was Institute of Fine Arts or first Government Art Institute established? Write a short note about the founder artists of Institute of Fine Arts.
2. Write about use of Alpona in Provat Feri of 21st February and the time afterwards.
3. Write in brief about the first Nobanno celebration in Dhaka city.
4. Write about the procession of pictures of Independence and rebellion.
5. Write about the social and cultural dissimilarities between these two parts of Pakistan.
6. Write the names of few of the Artists who contributed immensely in the development of Institute of Fine Arts in its initial stage.
7. With which political and cultural groups the Artists remained attached with to extend their cooperation in the struggle for demanding people's rights.
8. State your opinion about the glorious aspects of our culture.
9. Write in brief about the role of artists as well as various organizations to claim the rights of Bangladesh.
10. Give a short thematic description of the pictures drawn by artists on Non-Cooperation Movement.

Chapter Three

Famous Artists and their Artworks

A drawing of Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin named 'Bidroho'

After finishing this chapter we will-

- be able to mention some names of famous artists of national and international field.
- be able to give a short introduction of some famous artists and mention some artworks of them.

Lesson : 1

Jamini Roy (1887–1972)

Artist Jamini Roy

Jamini Roy was one of the famous artists of the folk tradition of Bengal. In 1887 Jamini Roy was born in West Bengal district's Beliator village. From the very early childhood he had keen interest in painting. He used to draw elephant, horse, bird, cat, doll etc. Whatever came to his mind, he painted them on the things he got nearby including wall, floor etc.

Jamini Roy used to make different kinds of paints in different ways, on his own for drawing. He used to collect paint from different colored soils and trees and plants.

Jamini Roy drew many pictures. At a very early age his name became known at home and abroad. Outside his own country, there was exhibition of his pictures in America, London, Paris, and many other countries. Among his outstanding master pieces were-mother and child, Krishna Lila, Shaotal, Gonesh, Mother, Kirtan, Two Women are incomparable. In 1972 on 24th April at the age of 85 the artist died.

Picture drawn by Jamini Roy

Artist Pablo Picasso

Lesson : 2

Pablo Picasso (1881 – 1973)

Picasso was born on 25th October in 1881 in Spain's Malaga town. In his childhood he was first given lesson by his father about drawing. Picasso had great interest in painting. When he was three years old, he used to draw on paper or floor if he got pencil or charcoal nearby. Among his famous works are Guernica, Three Dancers, The Graces, Accordionist, Girl Before Mirror, Young ladies of Eginon and many more. His sculpture, crafts, stage design, dress design, poster, etching, lithograph, book design whatever he did was outstanding. Picasso was not only an artist but also a poet.

In 1973 on 8th April Picasso's artist life ended in Paris. Actually Picasso's life was a magnanimous art. Even after death that art does not finish.

Picasso's drawing Guernica

Lesson : 3
Vincent Vangogh
(1853–1890)

Artist Vangogh's drawn Self Portrait

On 30th March of 1853 Vangogh was born in a small village of Holland. His father was a poor clergyman.

At the age of 27, Vangogh decided to be an artist, and he wrote a letter to his younger brother about it. Since then Vangogh drew many pictures with his brother's help and cooperation. But in his life time he could sell only two pictures. Vangogh believed in heart and soul that one day his paintings will be appreciated. His belief has come true. After his death his paintings are sold by millions of dollars. Among his masterpieces are Daily Labor, Self portrait, Postman, Weaver, A Tree, Scene of Light, Ren River of light, Sunflower etc. His ugly face and frustration to life gradually made him crazy. He died only at the age of 37.

Nandalal Bose
(1882–1966)

Shilpacharya Nandalal Bose

Shilpacharya Nandalal Bose was born in 1882 in Munger of Kharagpur. His father's name was Purno Chondro Bose. He had great attraction to painting from childhood. He used to make dolls including idols of Gods and Goddesses with clay. Later on by Abanindranath's patronization he got the opportunity to get admitted to Kolkata Art School.

In 1902, towards the end of his student life in response to Abanindranath Tagore's call he joined with him. At that time he did the book design of his sister Nibedita's book "Hindu- Budha's Pura Kahini".

Picture drawn by Nandalal Bose

In 1916 Bichitra Shongho was established in Jora Shako's Thakur Bari. Nandalal Bose joined there as a teacher of art.

By creating murals of Shanti Niketan, Nandalal Bose achieved much fame. At the last stage of his life he became specially interested in print making and ink and brush.

Among his masterpieces are Koikeyi, Shivmoti, Sowing Seeds of crops by Shaotals, Dance, Horipur mural etc. In 1954 Indian Government honoured him with Padma Bhushon title. Nandalal Bose died in 1966 at Shanti Niketon.

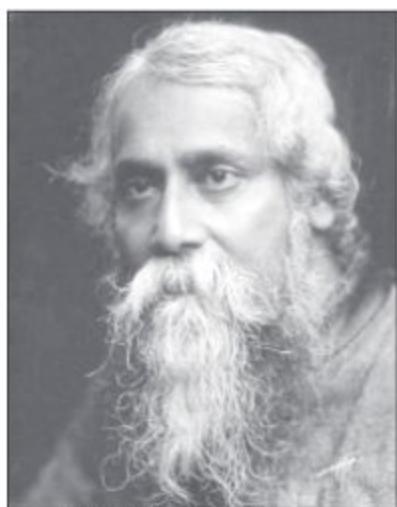
Lesson : 4

Abanindranath Tagore (1871–1951)

Artist Abanindranath Tagore

Abanindranath Tagore was born in Kolkata's famous Jora Shako's Thakur Bari. From his childhood he had interest in painting. His father Gunendranath was a student of Art School. The family's refined environment and the work of arts hanging on the walls made his mind creative and imaginative.

By the Endeavour of Havel, principal of Kolkata Art School at that time, he joined as the vice principal in 1898. After that, through practicing Indian art more he started his life as Shilpa Guru in 1905. with his influence Jora Shako's Thakur Bari became an art institute.

Not only in creating art but also in literature he had his own view point. His literature is considered as complementary to the creation of art.

Abanindranath wrote many books for children and adolescents for example – Khirer Putul, Voot-Petni'r Desh, Buro Angla, Ghum Parani, Dashi etc. And among his masterpieces are – Budha and Sujata, Padma Hate Raj Kumari. This great artist died in 1951.

'Khirer Putul' drawn by Abanindranath

Artist Rabindranath Tagore

Artist Rabindranath (1861–1941)

Up to now Rabindranath has been known to us as Kobi Guru. Today we will know artist Rabindranath. It can be said like this – at his middle age he could draw like artists. The foreword and history of Rabindranath's drawing picture is not a sudden incident.

He had a desire to draw for long time. Besides, at Thakur Bari elder brother Jyotirindranath and nephews Abanindranath and Gaganendranath and many more drew pictures. Inside and outside Thakur Bari because of Bichitra Shova and others, Rabindranath himself looked after practice of drawing pictures. From Jibonsmriti – his autobiographical book it has come to know that at midday on a mattress spread in the corner room he used to draw pictures in his drawing book. He said whatever we have in front of our eyes or we see every day – that is not enough – an artist has to see something special that will make him creative.

Self Portrait drawn by Rabindranath

Sometimes he also entered into the work of art while writing literary piece. We get proof of it in the poetry. He cut some words and drew some pictures of animals instead.

Rabindranath's first exhibition was held in 1930 including Germany and a few countries of Europe. Names of few of his drawings are- Nishorgo, Prokriti, Mother and Son, Mughal, Adim Prani, Nrittoroto Romoni, Oboshor etc. We see much known picture of nature in a different dimension in a new way with the help of artist Rabindranath.

Lesson : 5

Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin (1914–1976)

Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin was born on 29th December 1914 in kishorgonj district. His Father's name is Tomijuddin Ahmed and mother's name is Joyonabunnesa. He got admitted at Kolkata Art School after finishing the study of School. As a good student he achieved fame and joined as a teacher at that school. Zainul Abedin became very famous in drawing picture at his young age. Bengal suffered from famine in Bengal 1350. General people were in want of food due to the Negligency and inhumanity of the British ruler. Young artist Zainul was hurt by the death of thousands of people in the road of Kolkata. He began to hate the British rulers.

Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin

He drew many pictures of the dead people and their crucial condition in the black line. Later these picture became the pictures of famine. Many famous people of different countries of the world including India wrote features in newspapers praising the pictures of famine of Artist Zainul.

Zainul Abedin loved the earth of Bengal, the people of Bengal. That is why in his picutres the working peoples happiness, sorrows, their lives and pains, the torture of the rich people upon the poor of the society are reflected as a real. Specially, the working life of the labour class people and their struggles was the main subject of his picture.

Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin was the first founder and the first principal of the first institute of fine arts in this country. He taught drawing pictures to many famous artists of Bangladesh. He made working place for artists. He understood that artists are needed to make the society nice. So he established the school of art for the children. Due to these great contributions in the field of art, the people of Bangladesh show respect and love to him by giving the title of "Shilpacharya".

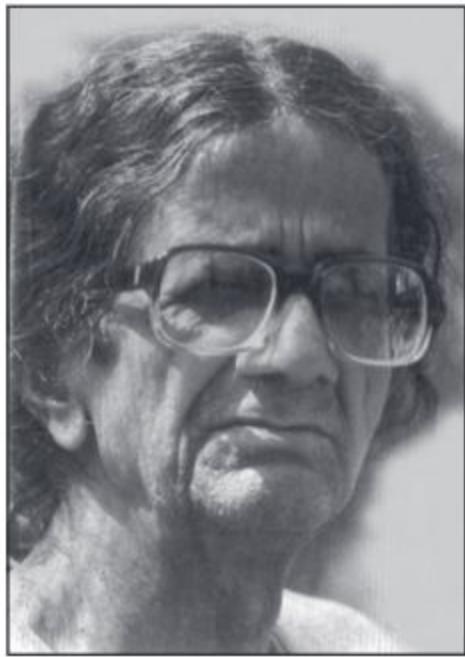
Some mentionable excellent artworks of Shilpacharya are Famine Picture 1943. Struggle, Cowvan, Guntana, Shaotal, Embellishment, Festival of Eating New Rice (Nobanno), Monpura- 70 etc. These priceless artworks are preserved in the National Museum of Dhaka and Zainul Collection centre of Mymensingh.

This eminent artist died on 28th May 1976 at the age of 62.

Lesson : 6

Quamrul Hassan (1921–1988)

Artist Quamrul Hassan was born in Bardowan district of West-Bengal of India in 1921. He was taught the art of painting in Kolkata. He came to Bangladesh after 1947. He participated directly in the establishment of the Govt. Art and Caft College in Dhaka with Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin in 1948 and he taught there for 12 years.

Artist Quamrul Hassan

Artist Quamrul Hassan is the founder of the design centre of Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industry Corporation(BSCIC). He participated in the vow agitation at his young age. He attached directly with this agitation from 1939 to 1948. The vow agitation is that one has to prepare himself as a pure Bangoli and inspire others. He founded Mukul fouz for the children to become pure Bangali and perfect citizen. He was the captain of Mukul fouz.

The most mentionable work of Quamrul Hassan is the picture of Independence war. The Face of Yahia. That one was a poster picture. There was written "These animals should be killed". That poster was the weapon of encouragement and inspiration for the

salvation Army. Quamrul Hassan is the designer of the National flag and the state sign of Bangladesh. He adorned with the Medel of Ekushey by Bangladesh Govt. He did many mentionable works in his whole life. His famous pictures are the Festival of Eating New Rice (Nobanno), Three Daughters, Beauty of Bengal. Fisherman, Owl, Before and After of Multiude Murder etc. Many of his pictures are preserved in the National Museum of Dhaka. He died by a heart attack in a contending seminer of the poets on 2nd February 1988. He did his last sketch just before his death in the poem stage. The title was ' Desh aj bishwa behayar khoppore'

The picture (Uki) has drawn by Artist Quamrul Hassan

Artist S.M. Sultan

S. M. Sultan (1923–1994)

Sheikh Mohammed Sultan (who is much known as S.M. Sultan) was born in Masimdia village of Narail district in 1923. He passed his childhood at his village. His parents called him "Lal Mia". Village people also called him by this. He just disliked general study. And for this reason, by eloping from school, he learnt drawing pictures in Kolkata Art school, for sometime. Then he came out and roamed around the world. He gained his fame as a whimsical man and as a distinctive artist. The subject of his pictures was the village life of Bangladesh, agriculture farmers, fishermen and day laborer.

The people of his pictures are stout and strong. Farmers cultivate the lands and supply foods. They are the power of a country. He drew their inner strength and upheld to all of us. He established a special school for children named "Shishu Shorgo" (Heaven of Children).

The picture caltivating (Halchash) has drawn by S.M. Sultan

The children will study, draw pictures, sing songs, mix up with nature, trees, animals. They will learn in pleasure not in pressure. Artist Sultan had many pet animals. He cared those animals as his progenies. He started living in his birth place at his last age. He died on 10th October 1994 at the age of 71. Many of his famous artworks are preserved in the studio of several countries. Bangladesh Govt. honors him entitling as Resident Artist for his contribution to Fine Art. He also achieved the Swadhinota Padak and Ekushey Padak.

Sample Questions

Multiple choice questions

1. Which artist was born in 1887?

   a. Pablo Picasso b. Vincent Vangogh
   c. Jamini Roy d. Nandalal Bose

2. When was the first exhibition of Rabindranath's drawing held?

   a. 1938 b. 1922
   c. 1941 d. 1930

3. When did Pablo Picasso die?
   a. 10th April 1975 b. 12th April 1972
   c. 8th April 1973 d. 9th April 1970

4. How many pictures of Vincent Vangogh were sold during his life time?
   a. Five b. Two
   c. Ten d. Twelve

5. Who has written the books -Khirer Putul, Buro Angla, Ghum Parani Dashi- for children and adolescents?
   a. Jamini Roy b. Nandalal Bose
   c. Rabindranath Tagore d. Abanindranath Tagore

6. When was Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin born?
   a. 1914 b. 1917
   c. 1913 d. 1918

7. What is the picture Shilpacharya drew in 1943?
   a. Struggle b. Cowvan
   c. Famine d. Nobanno

8. Who is the founder designer of the design centre of Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industry Corporation?
   a. Zainul Abedin b. Quamrul Hassan
   c. Anwarul Haque d. Shafiuddin Ahmed

9. When was the sketch "Desh aj bishwa behayar khoppore" drawn?
   a. 1990 b. 1988
   c. 1986 d. 1991

10. Who said, "An artist has to see something special that will make him creative"?
   a. Artist Nandalal Bose b. Artist Abanindranath Tagore
   c. Artist Rabindranath d. Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin

Short Question Answer

1. 'Only in the life of an age of 37 he has left much priceless work of arts'- mention the name of the artist and write about him.
2. Write about Rabindranath's drawings as much as you know.
3. 'Pablo Picasso was a multitalented artist'- Explain it.
4. Write about the life and the artworks of Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin that you have known.
5. Who is the founder artist of the design centre of Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industry Corporation (BSCIC)? Write about him.
5. Write about the life and themes of the artworks of artist S.M. Sultan

Chapter Four

Fine Arts

In this chapter we will discuss in brief the elaborate world of Fine Arts and different classifications of art. The relationship of Fine Arts with art and aesthetic art, folk art, and crafts is specially discussed in this chapter.

Artist Quamrul Hassan's Drawing "Naior"

After finishing the chapter we will be able to-

- describe Fine Arts in brief.
- mention different classifications of Fine Arts.
- evaluate the relationship of Arts and Crafts with other branches of Art.
- explain aesthetic art, folk art, and crafts.
- to prepare a list of mentioned arts in practical fields.

Lessson : 1

Conception of Fine Arts

Inception of Fine Arts began thousands of years ago in the hands of primitive man. Homo-sapiens man, whatever he saw tried to make it permanent through their art. The word Homo-sapiens means intelligent human being. It is about 40 to 50 thousand years ago when hunter-men arrived Europe. They drew pictures, mostly scenes, pictures of hunting and also of animals. This is the beginning of Fine Arts but now it has become a vast thing. Fine Arts is the total expression of human mind's creativity. Artists with their imagination and talent in combination with efficiency and taste create work of art. As artists create their art out of their pleasure of creation, it cannot be put into any kind of strict discipline. It is the artist's duty to enhance our insight through their work of art, and to expand the horizon of our imagination.

Different Branches of Fine Arts

The main two streams of Fine Arts are Arts and Crafts. Fine Arts is the creation of an artist's own mind. It does not have any practical need. It is created from the urge of the pleasure of mind. It gives us pleasure to mind, gives pleasure to eye. For example, seeing a beautiful natural scene or any work of art your mind becomes full of pleasure. When your mind is fresh you can concentrate well in your studies. You can study with pleasure. In this way Fine Arts is required to satisfy our mental urge. Though crafts is an art, in many cases its beginning was to earn living and to fulfill the practical needs. So, it can be said that the art that serves the mental needs is Fine Arts, and the art that serves the everyday practical needs, besides giving pleasure to mind is called crafts. Fine Arts is divided into two streams. All the best arts created by human beings are part of Fine Arts. Painting, sculpture, engraving, dance-drama, drama, book of verse, prose literature, music dance etc. are all in Fine Arts. On the other hand in crafts there is pottery, weaving, handloom, leather, bamboo, cane, wood, and other different types of metals used in practical art.

Though we consider Nokshi Kantha, Nokhsha Pakha, toy dolls, as part of folk art, these creations are in the stream of crafts. General people create these arts with pleasure of their mind. Every art that is part of Fine art is somehow related to each other. You can come to know about fine arts in other books.

Group Work : What roles of fine arts play to serve our mental development and fulfill other needs of life?

Lesson : 2

Aesthetic Art

In this lesson we will learn in brief about painting, sculpture, and engraving which are part of Aesthetic art or Fine Arts.

In the previous lesson we learnt about Fine Arts. Aesthetic art is the other name of Fine Arts. Fine Arts gives pleasure to our mind, and gives pleasure to our eyes. The art that gives pleasure and is attractive, which serves the food of our mind, is called Aesthetic art. From aesthetics the word aesthetic has come. The Bangla word of Aesthetic is Nondon, it has come from the word Nondon Kanon. The word Aesthetic is used in the sense of beauty.

When artists create something at that time their experience of personal life, taste, sense and sensibility, sense of art, their environment, and society etc. get mixed with their creation. Artist gives the expression of his feelings like emotion, pleasure, sorrow, and grievance in his arts. Art can be created from sorrows and pains also. But the pleasure of creation remains blended with it. It is the pleasure to express sorrow in art. The uncontrollable desire to express the self of the artist is the root of the creation of any art work. The artist wants that viewer gets pleasure in viewing his work of art, or the observer gets similarity of his thinking with that of the artist's, or the View-point stirs the heart of the viewers. Viewer gets some points to ponder. Artist can choose any medium. It can be painting, sculpture, or any other medium. Aesthetic art could be created. like painting through sculpture, engraving of wood or relief work, Whatever the medium be we can call this kind of art as aesthetic art. For example "Shongram" drawn by Zainul Abedin.

'Shongram' drawn by Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin

This picture portrays the struggle of working class people. As aesthetic art is created through painting, in the same way it can be created through sculpture. There are many sculptures based on any subject at home and abroad through which the inner feelings of the artists are conveyed to people. For example - Oporajeyo Bangla in front of the Arts building of University of Dhaka. This sculpture, besides, expressing the feeling of liberation war includes the story of pride of the liberation war, the bravery of the fighters of the liberation war, participation of women in liberation war. In the same way through wood engraving or relief work aesthetic art could be created.

'Oporajeyo Bangla'- Sculptor Syed Abdullah Khalid's creation in front of Arts Building of University of Dhaka

Activity : 1. It is possible to create art through painting and sculpture,-express your opinion about it.

Activity : 2. Can we call any painting or sculpture as aesthetic art? Give your opinion.

Lesson : 3

Crafts

We have come to know about the difference between Fine Arts and Crafts before this. The inception of Craft began through imposing beauty on any materialistic thing, we also know that. All materialistic things are not crafts. Only those materialistic things which have artistic value or quality or with ornamental designs or fascinating because of the making of design we can only call them crafts .Whatever people create for the necessity of life, The prototype of it is

very simple. For example if we look at the pictures of weapons or potteries of the primitive age, we see that those were made in very easy and simple style.

Crafts made of Jute

They were made only to serve the practical purposes. But later people made those weapons or potteries beautiful and fascinating as art because of the necessity of sense of beauty and taste. Only then it became a craft.

To make their living beautiful, and to live in happiness and pleasure people use work of art in many different ways. Even general poor farmer or labor of rural area try to make their hut beautiful with bamboo, hay and grass. They try to create different types of designs on doors, windows by tying up with cane and bamboo. The reason behind it is that every man has aesthetic sense. And they want to apply it in their lifestyle. Besides, those who are affluent in village, their houses are kept decorated neat and clean. Wooden doors and windows are engraved, with different types of elevated designs, flower, bird and creepers and herbs. The furniture used in their house - bed, divan, chair, table, and other goods made of wood and wicker are ornamented with different to make them look beautiful. The upper and middle class people of towns use crafts in many ways in their life. Most of the things used in our everyday life belong to crafts. So it is obvious, that crafts are attached with our life inseparably.

Activity : Write the name of five crafts that are used at your home.

Lesson : 4

Folk Art

Basically folk art is work of art which belongs to the stream of crafts; for example when the potter makes earthen pots, pitchers it is folk art. When these pots and pitchers are painted and designed to make the fancy items it becomes crafts. But the difference between folk art and crafts is - crafts are produced by skilled craftsmen and serves the practical purpose. On the other hand folk art is work of art created by general people; for example Nokshi Kantha created by general women of rural area. The pictures are depicted with each stitch on quilt with much care and emotion. Nokshi kantha has practical need. On the other hand, earthen hand molded elephants, horse dolls or wood made elephant, horse etc. don't have any practical need. So it can be said that folk art may or may not have any practical need. Satronji, Prayer mat, reticulate bag made of jute woven by Color thread, jute or jute thread made by rural women are part of folk art. Besides different pot, shorn etc, Nokshi pitha, Nokhshi pakha and many more created by folk artists have enriched our culture.

Activity : Write six sentences about the similarities and dissimilarities between crafts and folk art.

Sample Questions

Multiple choice questions.

1. Which one is total expression of human mind's creativity?
   a. Crafts b. Fine Arts
   c. Dance d. House building art
2. Which of the follwing includes man made all best arts?
   a. Crafts b. Fine Arts.
   c. Garment d. Folk Arts
3. Which type of arts are these-Nokishi kantha, toy, doll, Nokshi Pakha belong to?
   a. Crafts b. Metal art
   c. Folk art d. Wood craft
4. In what sense is the word 'aesthetic' used?
   a. Ugliness b. Beautiful
   c. Luxury d. Social
5. What is the primitive form of the things human being create to fulfill the neccssities of life?
   a. Very difficult b. Very beautiful
   c. Very simple d. Very complex

Short Question Answer

1. Write in brief about. 'Fine Arts'
2. What does Aesthetic art mean? How it stimulates our senses?
3. Compare mutual relation between Folk Art and Crafts.
4. Write in brief about the practical fields of Aesthetic art, Folk art and Crafts.
5. Discuss about the importance of Fine Arts in everyday life.
6. Write about the feelings of liberation war expressed through the sculpture 'Oporajeyo Bangla'.

Chapter Five

Different Mediums and Elements of Painting

Drawing or painting can be done through any mediums. Drawing can be done only with pencil or pen. In the same way painting can be done with different colors, coals or even by cutting color papers and pasting them with glue. Earlier we have come to know about pencil, fountain pen pastel, pastel color, poster color, acrylic color, and water color. In this chapter we will know about oil paint, enamel paint, plastic paint, and other mediums.

The picture (Harvest) has been drawn by
Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin with Oil color

After finishing this chapter we will be able to describe -

- Oil paint and its application.
- Oxide color and its application.
- Enamel color and its application.

Lesson : 1

Different Mediums of Painting

In the previous classes we learnt many things about different mediums of paintings. There are many different ingredients related with these mediums. For example: paper, pencil, pen-ink, brush, board, clip, easel, canvas and different types of colors.

Paper is one of the most important materials of painting. Different types of papers are available. Papers also vary with mediums. That means for different mediums different types of papers are appropriate - thin, thick, coarse, smooth, white, brown, etc. for drawing pictures. Pictures are drawn with water color, poster color, ink and brush, pen and ink, pastel or acrylic color.

Pictures could be drawn through use of pencil only, depicting light and shadow in black and white picture and color picture with the use of color pencils.

Pencil and Brush for drawing picture

Pencils can be, including 2B, 3B, 4B, 5B, 6B etc. of many other grade or standard. By using these pencils picture can be drawn on paper. Besides, through the use of ink and brush pictures can be drawn.

From Rabindranath Tagore to Zainul Abedin, including Quamrul Hassan and many more famous artists have drawn pictures with pen and ink, ink and brush. For water color and oil paint different types of brushes are used. For ink and water color usually brush with soft bristle is used. For oil paint or oxide color comparatively brush with stronger bristles is used. There are different sizes of brushes.

The thinnest size of brush is double zero, next one is 0, 1,2 like wise gradually it gets thicker up to no. 20–25. By Pencil, charcoal or ink black and white pictures are drawn. But for color picture color is the main medium.

Colors are of different types. For example: pastel color, water color, acrylic color, poster color, plastic color, enamel color, oil color, color oxide etc. In the previous class we learnt about different colors. In this chapter we will know in brief about oil color, enamel color, plastic color, and color oxide.

Oil Color

From the name it is clear that its medium is oil, that means, there is relation with color and oil. Oil paint has to be mixed with linseed oil to draw pictures and also to make liquid. The famous artists of the world have used oil paint to draw pictures and by those transcendental pictures they have become immortal. Including Bangladesh the most favorite medium of painting to the artists around the whole world is oil paint. The basic characteristics of oil painting are it lasts for centuries and if properly taken care of it will not fade away. To draw realistic picture this color is incomparable.

For all kinds of pictures oil painting is the best medium. Oil paints are usually available in different sizes of tubes. For oil paint hard bristled brushes are available. To draw picture with oil paint besides oil paint, tar pin oil, linseed oil, and to dilute the paint a piece of hard board, ply board or color plates are needed. Usually, oil paintings are drawn on canvas (a hard cloth stuck in a frame). But it is possible also to draw picture with oil paint on hard board, ply board, or on wood. Even on hard paper oil paint is possible to use. But now special paper is produced for oil painting.

How to Use

If oil paint is used on canvas, first the canvas has to be prepared for it. White canvas cloth has to be put on a frame stuck with nails around it according to the needed measurement. After that zinc oxide mixed with Aica Glue pasted on the canvas to seal all the holes in the cloth. When the paste dries up, the canvas becomes very tight and smooth, and becomes ready to be used. Then pictures are drawn on it. To draw pictures in oil color -of any hue first deeper shade has to be given then gradually to the lighter shades to depict the picture the darker color is needed to be applied first. After that by applying lighter shade light has to be brought out. Oil needs time to dry up, thats why you have to wait to dry up one color to apply another on it. When the color becomes dry only then it becomes possible to work on it again. For this reason it takes long time to work in oil color. To make the color liquid it is needed to mix linseed oil and tarpin oil proportionately.

Enamel color

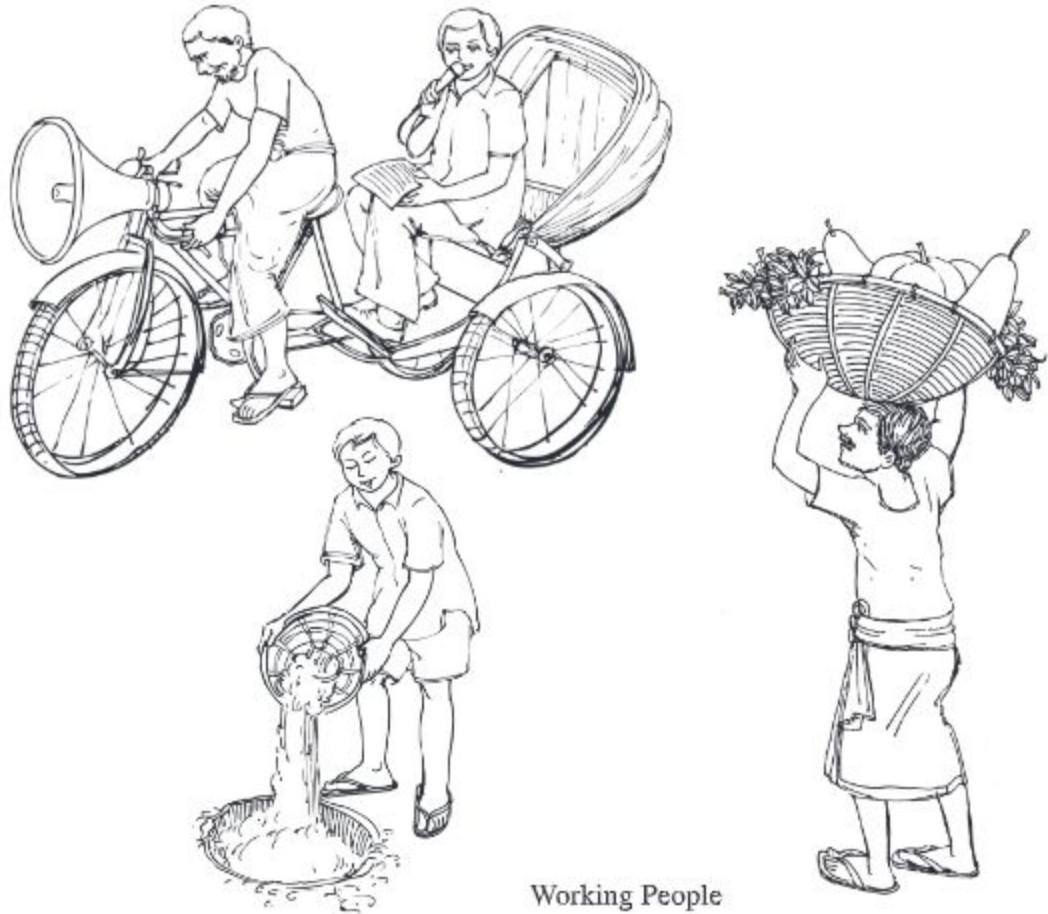
Enamel color is also oil based color. By mixing tarpin oil enamel color is also liquefied. This color is usually used on tin, iron, hardboard, cloth, wood etc. to draw picture. Besides, it is used on bamboo and wood. But with enamel paint pictures can be drawn on hardboard, cloth, tin, wood etc. The pictures we see behind the rickshaw - which are known as rickshaw painting -are drawn with enamel color. In our country usually signboard, and for other mediums of advertisement this color is used. This color is available preserved in different sizes of tin containers.

Oxide color and plastic color

Oxide color and plastic color is made by mixing glue, water and color. Plastic color is available in different shades in tin containers. Usually it is used on walls of buildings. But it is possible to draw on cloths and hard board with this paint. On the other hand, Oxide color of different shades are available in powder form in the market. By adding Aica glue and water proportionately with it pictures are drawn. When plastic paint becomes thick it becomes acrylic color.

From class six to eight gradually we have come to know about different colors and their way to use. By applying it in real life we can know about them completely.

Sample Questions

Multiple Choice questions

1. What type of pencil is appropriate for drawing?
   a. H1B   b. HB
   c. 4B   d. H
2. What type of bristled brush is needed for water color paint?
   a. soft   b. hard
   c. thick   d. medium
3. Which paper is appropriate for pen and ink picture?
   a. hand made paper   b. smooth
   c. newsprint paper   c. box board
4. What type of oil is used for oil color medium?
   a. kerosene oil   b. linseed oil
   c. mastard oil   d. coconut oil
5. What is a canvas made of?
   a. wood and board   b. wood and timber
   c. wood and cloth   d. wood and hard cloth

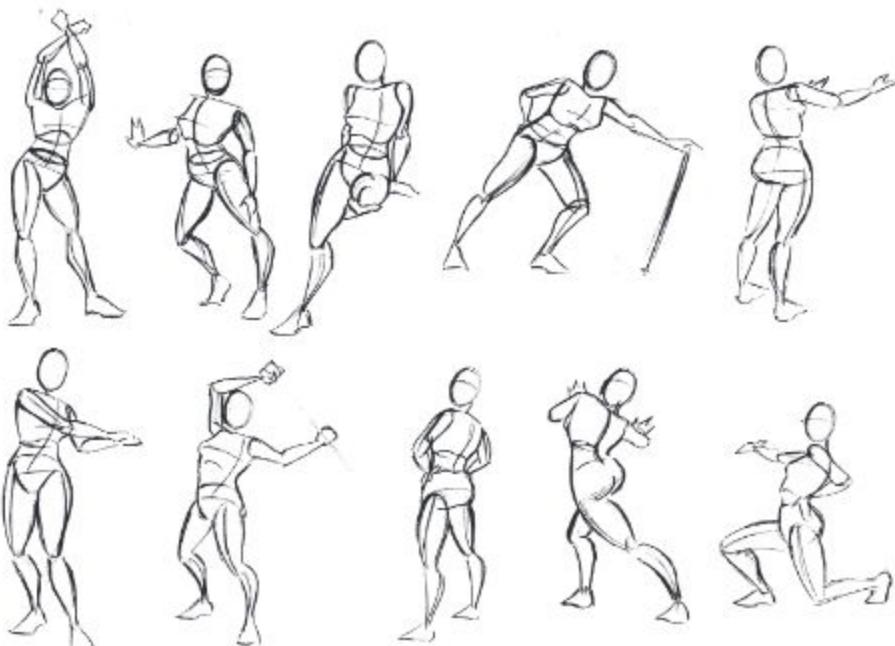
Short Question Answer

1. Discuss about oil color.
2. Describe how to use oil color.
2. Write about enamel color.
4. Discuss in brief about oxide color and plastic color.
5. Write in brief about paper which is one of main mediums of painting.
6. Write in details about what kind of brushes are used in painting.

Chapter Six

Subject based Paintings/Drawings and Design

Working People

After finishing this lesson we -

- will be able to draw men, animals and other pictures nicely and frequently and be able to describe the general principles of drawing.
- can draw the picture of different incidents or subjects.
- can draw the pictures and designs on different subjcets.

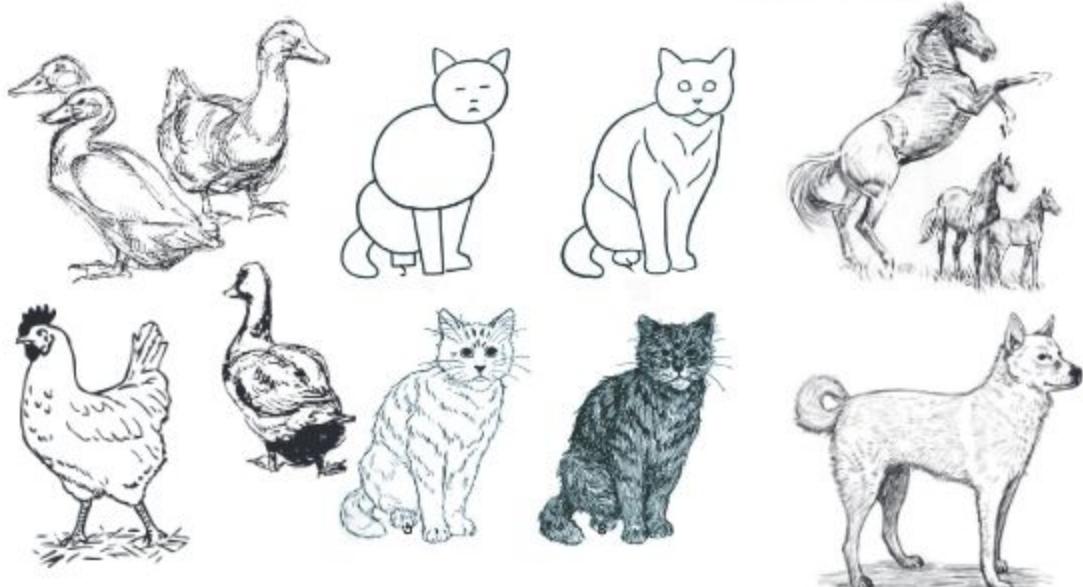
A picture is based on a theme that is its subject. But by subject based paintings/ drawings- we understand when we paint pictures based on a subject or any incident. For example- subject can be natural scenery, any of six seasons or liberation war, Victory day, Martyr's day or Bangla Noboborsho, Boishakhi Mela etc. To draw subject based paintings /drawings-the artist needs to have clear conception on the subject. For this at the beginning it is important to understand the subject before painting. Nature and surroundings are to be ovserved closely.

Exercise on Working People

We see many types of working people around us everyday. Porter, labor, Rickshaw puller, push cart puller, hawker and many more working people. In the scorching sun, getting wet in rain and in many other natural calamities they have to survive. By observing them keenly we will draw these working people's different expressions of dynamic lifestyle and by portraying the picture of their struggling life we will be able to let everyone know about them.

Exercise on drawing human beings

What do we see in the pictures above? We Can See different postures of human body's moving motion drawn with a few strokes of lines. That means when people move or run what are the changes of bone structure in their body take place. When we will observe these changes carefully we put flesh on it that will give it the correct picture.

To draw picture of moving motion you have to draw lines fast. In this case fast moving lines are needed. Again for still picture slow strokes are needed.

After letting a model or any person sit in a posture like the one given below the picture has to be drawn with slow strokes.

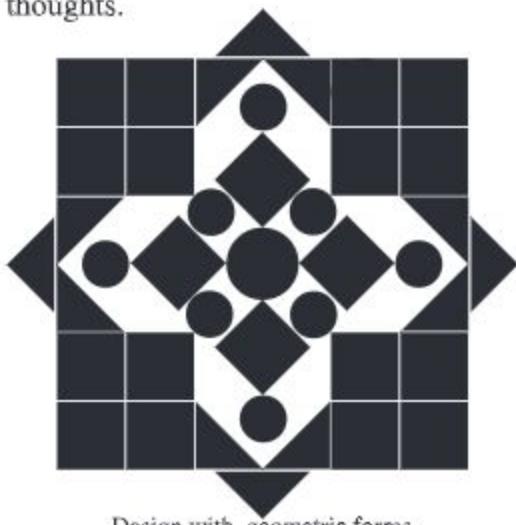
Exercise on drawing different animals

If we can draw pictures of human body it will not be tough to draw other animals. If we can get used to drawing pictures of some animals through observing keenly their movement and knowing shape -stature, nature in different situations we will be able to draw animal's picture.

Pictures of some animals are given below - which will help us drawing animal's picture.

Activity : Draw a picture of working man and his surrounding as you have observed.

Activity : Draw three pictures of three different human beings in different posters.

Practice for design

We have used triangular, square and circle for design in class Six. In class seven we have used flowers, birds, creeper, leaves etc. In class eight we will make adjustment on these two subjects. We already have known that there is no particular rules for design, we can draw our creative thoughts into an interesting way with or without measurment. As there is a freedom in design, we should have a deep concern about which design would increase beauty in which placement.

There is no other field of everyday life in which design is not used. Many colorful designs are used in our dressess, saris, shirts, panjabi, shoals, even in the dress of kids. Design is necessary in everywhere like houses furniture, earthen ware plate, utensils, foods, pithas etc.

We are using designs variously in books, newspapers, advertisement, address of honor birthdays marriage and in different ceremonies.

Moreover, designed pictures are being beautifully used in Nokshikantha, Shitol pati, Zaynamaz, Shakher hari and Alpona.

Beautiful design and bright color of different products attract our mind. These various designs are not only the outcome of our minds' freshness but also the creativeness of our thoughts.

Design with flowers, creeper, leaves

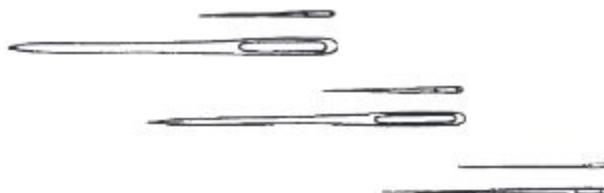
Design with geometric forms

Sample Questions

Practical questions

1. Make design with Circle, Triangle and Square using black and white color Size 5" x 5"
2. Make a 6"x6" size design with flowers, creeper and leaves using black and white color.
3. Draw any two of domestic animals you have known.
4. Draw the gestures of any three working person.
5. Make a 6"x4" size design with natural form (flowers, creeper, birds) using black and white color.
6. Draw a picture of the season you like most and color it.
7. Draw a picture based on a subject like liberation war or language movement and color it using any medium of color.
8. Draw a picture of any fastival of Bangladesh and color it.
9. Draw a scenery of rural Bangladesh you have seen and color it.
10. Draw a scenery on the theme of 'boats play on river' and color it.

Chapter Seven

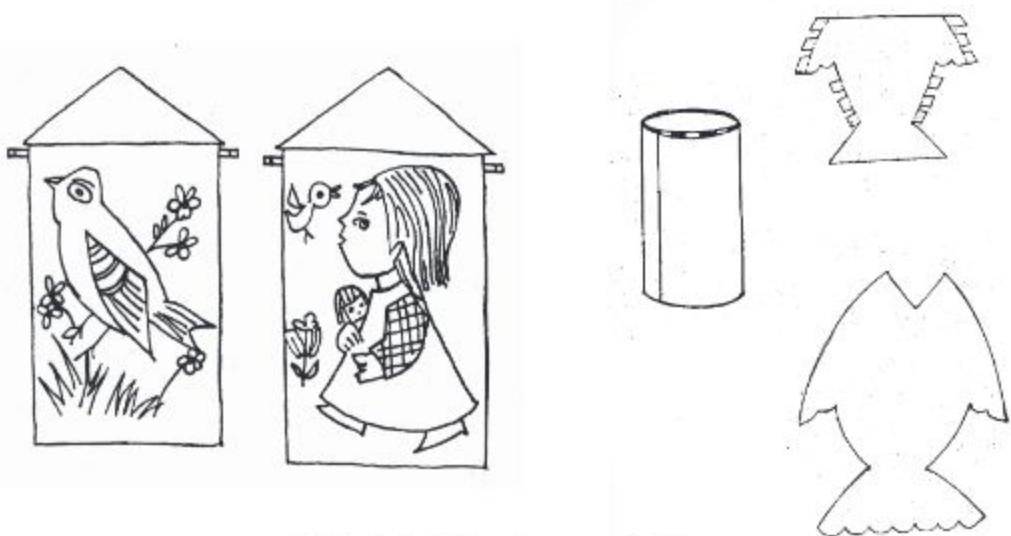
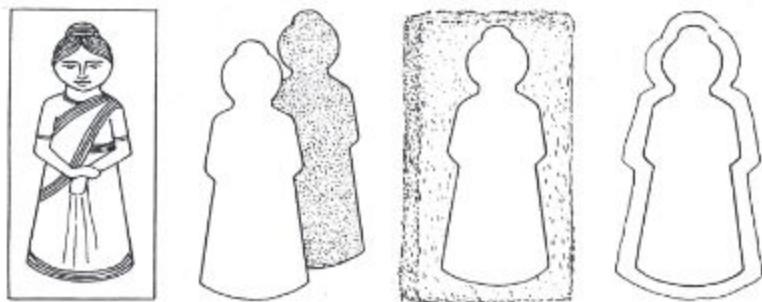
Arts of Different Mediums

After the end of the chapter we will -

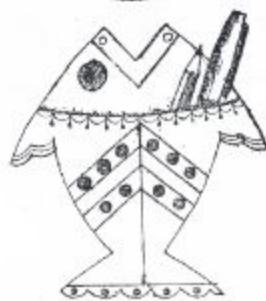
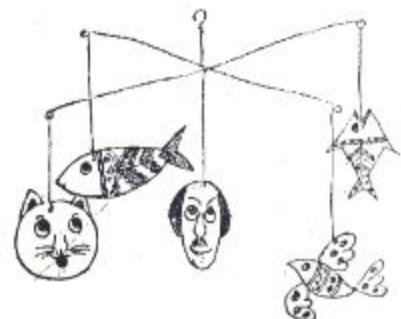
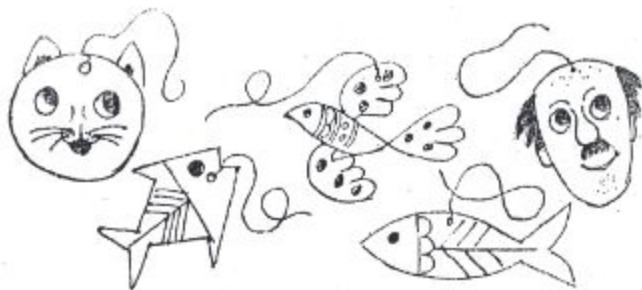
- be able to make Artworks with board and paper.
- know about some of the tools for making wooden things.
- be able to make wooden dolls gradually.
- be able to make wooden horse.
- be able to make design by cutting wood.
- be able to use small tools for clay work.
- be able to make clay coil, vase, doll, and other types of crafts.
- be able to make potteries with clay coil.
- be able to create pictures and design on terracotta plaque.
- be able to create dolls by the cover of wood apple or elephant apple.
- be able to create flower with feather.
- to create many other things with the use of our imaginative power.
- be able to create flower to decorate house of to give gift with the use of flower made of feather.
- be able to create ducklings with discarded wool or jute.

Lesson : 1

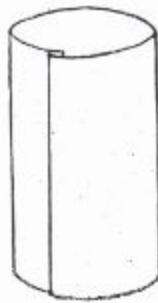
Artwork made of paper and board paper

To fulfill the necessity of life we use paper in many different ways everyday. It will not be wrong if we say paper is the carrier of civilization. Starting from education to the packet of grocery shops paper is used every day in thousands of need of life. We learnt some work of art made of paper in class six and seven. Now we will learn to make some everyday goods and learn some tasks related to paper. If you learn these skills it will be useful in everyday life, besides it will increase creativity. For different types of activity different types of papers are used. For example- to make an envelope normal paper or offset paper, again to bind books and exercise books according to the need hard paper, board paper, pitch board etc. and to create album brown colored hard board paper, pitch board, designed marble paper etc. are used. What kind of paper we will use, we will select depending on the requirement. The main important thing is to know how to make something with that material.

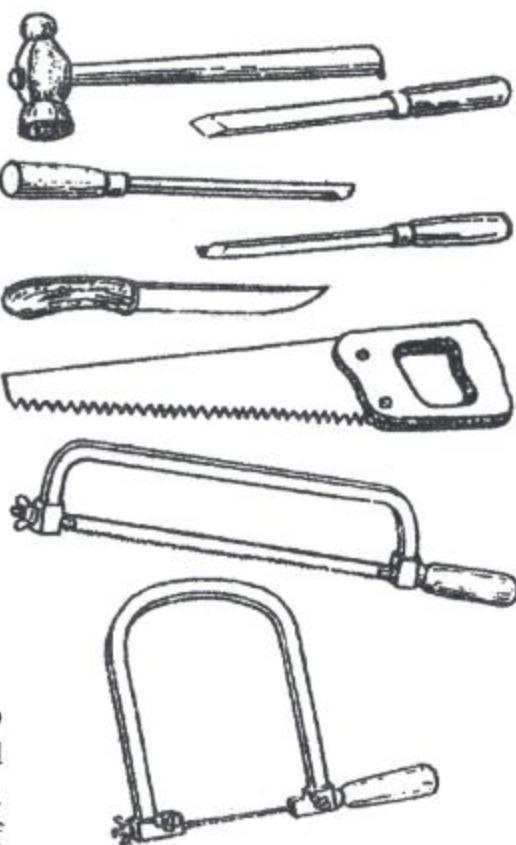
Lesson : 2, 3, 4 and 5

Different artworks with board paper

Cut hard white paper after drawing picture of any animal. Color on both the sides of the picture. Now attach a long thread on the upper side of the picture.

Tie up four/five pictures horizontally with the sticks with strong threads or wire. To hold we will keep long thread in upper side.

Materials

Work of art with board paper and cloth

Make these interesting toys like the pictures given above

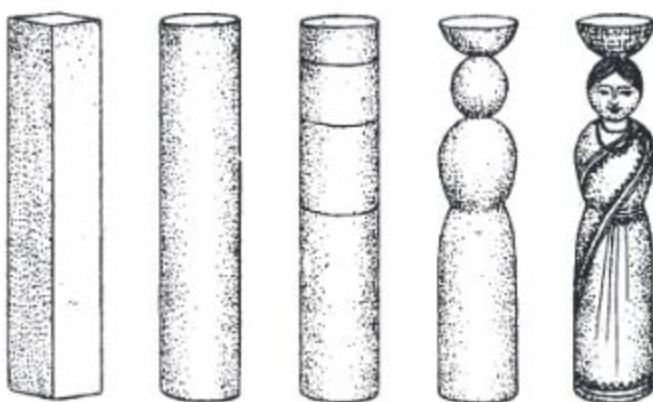
Lesson : 6

Artwork made with wood

From ancient time different types work of arts are made of wood in our country. By terracotta plaque as we get example of artwork of ancient time, in the same way we get wooden statue, ornamental columns, pillars, arch, furniture and other practical necessary things. Our National Museum and in other local historical museums there are these type of testimonies. If we go to any kind of fair we can see many toy dolls, elephant, horse etc. made of wood. Once in our life we also got much pleasure in playing with them. If we can make dolls, toys of wood or any other beautiful thing by our own hand then it will give us much pleasure. Now let us learn about the procedure of making pencil box etc. with wood, bamboo. In the first stage it is better to make wooden dolls, animals etc. with very soft wood. We will be able to cut soft wood easily according to our wish. Among the most easily available and cheap priced wood in our country are

Shimul and Kodom. Let's collect Shimul and Kodom wood for dolls. For some tasks we will need to use ply-wood. 'Ply-wood' is plank of wood made by putting thin layers of wood stuck one above another.

Ingredients

It is needless to say for wooden work of art wood is the main ingredient. For the tasks we are going to do, for it we need Shimul or Kodom wood or this type of soft wood, Ply-wood. poly-gum, Aica glue, sand paper, broken glass, Chinese lacquer or enamel color etc. Hammer, different types of chisels, Sharp strong knife, handcuff, Hack saw, Frat-saw scale, brush etc. Frat-saw is very thin saw stuck in frame to produce design on thin wood.

Some tools for wooden work of art

Lesson : 7

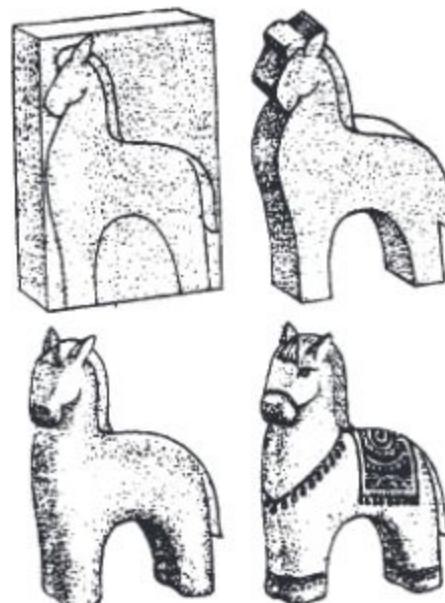
Wooden Doll

Let's first make an easy doll with wood. To make it we need to take piece of soft wood of 3 cm thick, 3 cm wide, 15 cm long. Kodom or Shimul is the appropriate type of wood for it. With the sharp chisel we need to cut four edges first of the four corners.

Then continually we need to keep on cutting slowly until it becomes smooth long round shaped from top to toe like a thin ruler. After cutting it in round shape it wi11 have the size of 3cm and 15 cm in length. First measure 7.5 cm with a scale and mark it around the wood. The whole wood becomes divided into two by the mark. Now, from the mark, which is the middle of the wood? measure 3.5 cm and then measure 2.5 cm, mark round the wood. We can see that with the pencil's mark the wood has become divided into four. In the first part it has l.5 cm and in the fourth part it has 7.5 cm. With Hack-saw let us cut slightly deep around all the marks given by pencil. The depth of cut around the wood would be same. Notice the picture carefully and cut around the wood with a sharp chisel following the picture. To do wood curving we can use sharp knife also if needed. After making all the curves it will almost have a shape of a doll. like a woman with a basket on her head. Make the doll smooth by rubbing the sand paper

on it. After making it smooth make the doll free from dust by wiping, so that no dust or sand remains on it. With the carpenter's sharp chisel turning implement this type of dolls can be made in five to six minutes. If you can learn about this in future, you will be able to make this type of things and many more within a short time.

The dolls are made from piece of a wood gradually

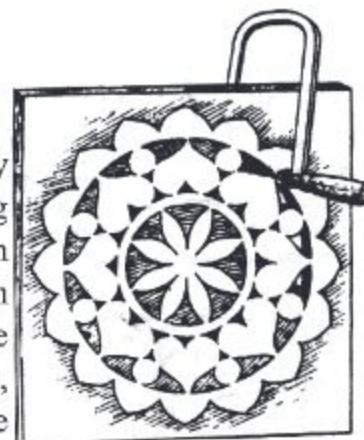
Now it is the time to color the doll. What are the colors we are going to apply on the doll? On the face and body light yellow color is needed to be applied, red color for Sari, white color for design on the sari and black and white on the fringe and the loose end of the sari. After that hair, nose and eyes with black color; lips with red color and the basket with brown color. Later if we make more dolls we can color them any other colors. Green sari, blue sari, purple sari many more colors etc. We will use thin and thick two types of brushes. After applying color on basket, hair, face, body and sari with thick brush, we will color nose, eyes, lips, fringe of the sari and weaving of basket with thin brush. If we try to color everything with thin brush, color will not be evenly distributed. If the Chinese lacquer or enamel color of tin container gets thick add a little bit tar pin oil to make slightly thinner but not much. After finishing the color see how beautiful the doll has become.

Lesson : 8

Wooden Horse

Like doll and bird let us try to make wooden horse easily. For horse take a piece of soft wood cut into 2 cm thick, 10 cm wide and 16 cm long size. Let us make both the sides smooth by rubbing. Draw a picture of horse on the wood by

copying the picture drawn on a piece of paper of same size. Draw the picture of the horse by using carbon paper copying on the wood. Cut out the outer fringe mark of the horse with Frat-saw. The making procedure of wooden horse is given in picture sequentially. Sequentially look at every picture carefully and following it curve the face with straight and bent chisel by pushing slowly by making it round. After that the horse's mane has to be made by cutting from both side by making it thinner up to two cm. Leaving out two ears we will make the mane thinner. The tail part toash be made 1 cm thin by cutting slowly. The forehead would remain thick but towards face slightly it would be thinner. Under the face the neck would be thinner and slightly round shaped. To make two legs clear we have to curve on leg from both sides. Repeat the same with hind legs.

Making of wooden horse

Separate the ears by cutting slightly up to the fringe of mane. Whenever we cut we have to cut from both sides equally, because if we look at the horse from any side we will see both side equally. Fix the horse on a piece of wood of 1 cm. thick, 5 cm wide and 11 cm. long by nailing the front leg and hind leg, leaving equal space in the front and back. Now wherever we put the horse it will not fall. After making the horse smooth by rubbing with a sand paper on it, color it. with Chinese lacquer or enamel paint of your choice.

Lesson : 9

Wooden Design

Wooden design can be used in many ways by cutting wood. Once you get the strategy of cutting design on wood, you will be able to apply it on preparing for many things. By cutting design on wood as you will be able to apply it for home decoration in the same way on door panels, furniture and other necessary things to enhance beauty.

Wooden design by cutting

Before cutting for creating ornamental design, first you have to draw the design on piece of paper. We have to draw the design of our choice as large as we want to make it. First time we should start with easy (thick) designs.

Once we get the strategy of work gradually we will be able to do many intricate designs. By cutting out the unnecessary wood of inside and out side the design we will have to create the design on wood. The unnecessary part of the design has to be filled in by pencil's or ball pen's lines so that the main design not to be cut in attentively and the design will be conspicuous and there will be less chance of mistake.

To curve design take three to four layered ply-wood or approximately half cm thick soft wood of good quality. Make it smooth by rubbing sand paper on both the side of the wood. By using a carbon paper make a print of the design on wood we have selected. Mark the unwanted area by filling in with ball pen's lines. By a thin carpenter's drill make a hole in each unnecessary part of the wood so that Frat-saw can be inserted to cut unnecessary wood. All the arrangements have been finished. Now it is the time to curve design.

We will learn about the method of using Frat-Saw from the teachers of Fine Arts. Frat-Saw is a kind of very thin saw set in a frame to curve design on very thin wood. The saw in frame can be removed from the frame, again can be set in frame, can be made very tight or can be loosened a little bit also.

By turning the bolt that is placed on both sides, this can be done. Let us try to curve design now. By separating the front head of the saw from frame, insert the saw into the hole we have created in design earlier, again frame the saw. By turning the bolts on both sides, make it tight as much as possible. If we try to make it too tight saw may tear up and if we keep it loose saw may break while cutting wood. So we will work very cautiously. Now fixing the Frat-saw exactly at the border line cut out unnecessary part. After you finish cutting one part, loosen the head of the saw from one end and bring it out; and insert and fix the saw to another hole of unwanted part .In this way after cutting out all unnecessary parts, cut out the unnecessary part of outer side of the design by fixing the Frat-saw. The design is fully complete. Now with sand paper make the rough parts smooth and one side of it make particularly very smooth. To keep the wood color intact apply transparent varnish on it. This design can be used to decorate house or to enhance beauty of furniture.

Lesson : 10

Artwork made of Clay

We see things made of clay every now and then. We also use it in everyday life too. Earthen pans, Shora, bowl, pitcher, Sorai, Khora, Shanki, chari, motki etc many other things are used in our everyday life for ages. From the ancient time of civilization men have learnt to make earthen potteries and many other things. The structure and making style was of course primitive. With the great length of time generation after generation people with knowledge, intelligence, sense of beauty and technique have brought the primitive potteries to the current stage. Recently the beautiful goods we see made of ceramic are actually made of clay. But they are actually made of flawless pure white clay, in which actually there are no other elements or impurity except white clay. Later we will come to know many things about clay. Among many things men have developed many techniques of making terracotta products by using their intellect up to now. The use of wheel is the most revolutionary one. In creating terracotta potteries, potter's wheel has added so much speed. If you think a little bit you will understand. By this time we have learnt to create Earthen potteries by coil technique. It takes about a whole day to make a pot.

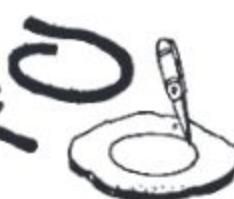
Potters can make hundreds of potteries in that time. If we go to any potter's place we will see that how in a wink they make a pot. But for this the coil technique to create terracotta art has become unnecessary and useless? Not at all! There are many small or huge things which can be made by only coil technique, cannot be made by Potter's wheel. That's why this technique has not lost its importance too. If we can become efficient in this technique through work, we will be able to make many beautiful things besides earthen wares. By this time the pots we have made the inner side of them is only smooth, the outer side is curved. May be we think that if we make something by coil, outer side will have the curve of coil. No, there is no rule like this. We can make both sides smooth if we want. But for this, dough of clay has to be kept slight thicker than pencil. Clay has to be soft as much as possible. Now let us try to make a pot of smooth surface inside and outside with clay coil.

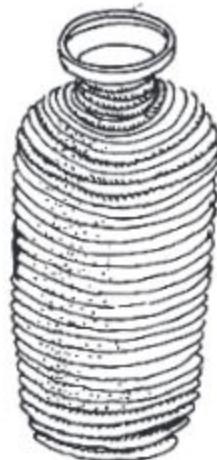
Some tools for making clay work of art

Ingredients and Tools

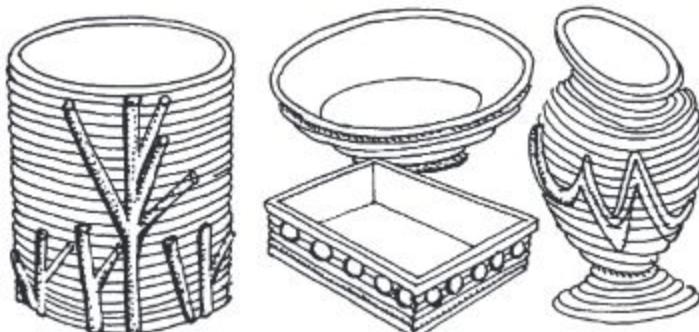
As it is earthen ware, so clay would be the main ingredient. To make a pot very simple very few tools are required, which we have used earlier too. This time very simple one or two materials are going to be added. Let us know the necessary of tools list.

1. A Smooth wooden rolling pin or a hollow bamboo tube.
2. Knife made of thin piece of bamboo.
3. 'Modeling tool' made of thin piece of wood.
4. 'Modeling tool' made by attaching wire on it's head.
5. One sharp headed knife. The knife can be made of broken blade of Hack saw.
6. One scale.
7. The small and large pieces of broken hacksaw blade.
8. One piece of sponge or foam.
9. A piece of old thick cloth.

It will not be difficult for us to collect all these materials. We will have to make a few of them.

Lesson : 11

Making of earthen ware with clay coil

We have already known how to make clay coil. Before we start making the pot we should draw the picture and design of the pot on a paper. The picture and design of

Making of clay coil

cutting out lower part of vase

It is possible to make very large vase with clay coil also

After setting the coil, the creases inside needed to be made smooth

the picture would be as large as the earthen pot would be. For this during the making time it would be helpful for us to check measurement and shape with the design. Now let us decide what kind of earthen ware we are going to make. Let us make a flower vase, but not as general tube like shape. The shape of the vase would get thicker from lower part to upper part gradually. After getting much taller, it will become thinner to form like neck. The width of the mouth would be a bit wider than the neck. The overall structure of the vase would be tall. If we draw a garland around the neck it would look very good. Let us first draw the picture and design of the vase and then start making the vase. First take clay of proportionate amount, following the design

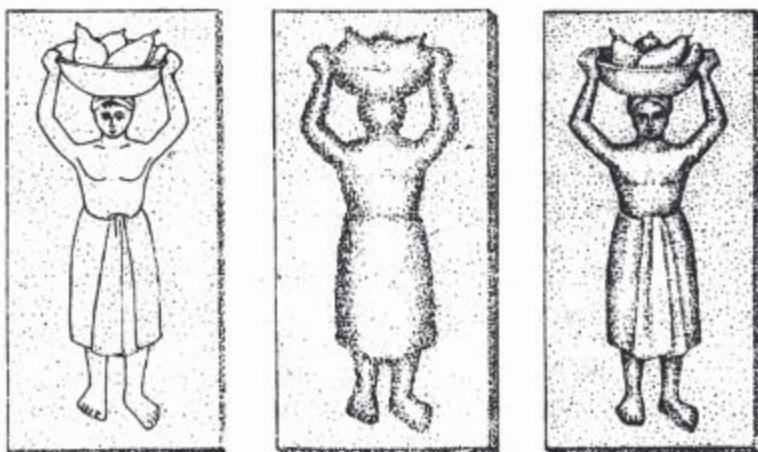
Different work of art made of Clay Coil

make a roti of 1 part of the Hack Saw's blade by dragging, wiping the uneven clay we can make the outer part of the vase even. Now with the smooth part of the Hack Saw blade holding in a leaning position by dragging make the upper part smooth. After squeezing the wet sponge or foam, when it is still wet rub it on the vase. We will see that the base has become more smooth. At last with knife's sharp head draw a garland around its neck like an ornament. One thing is important to say is that - if you cannot finish vase in one day, keep it wrapped in polythene.

Some illustration of pictures and design on terracotta plaque

Now observe the vase very keenly from every side. We might see that the vase we have made does not exactly match with the design we have created on paper. May be it has become different in shape or some where it is oblique. Let it be like this - what does it

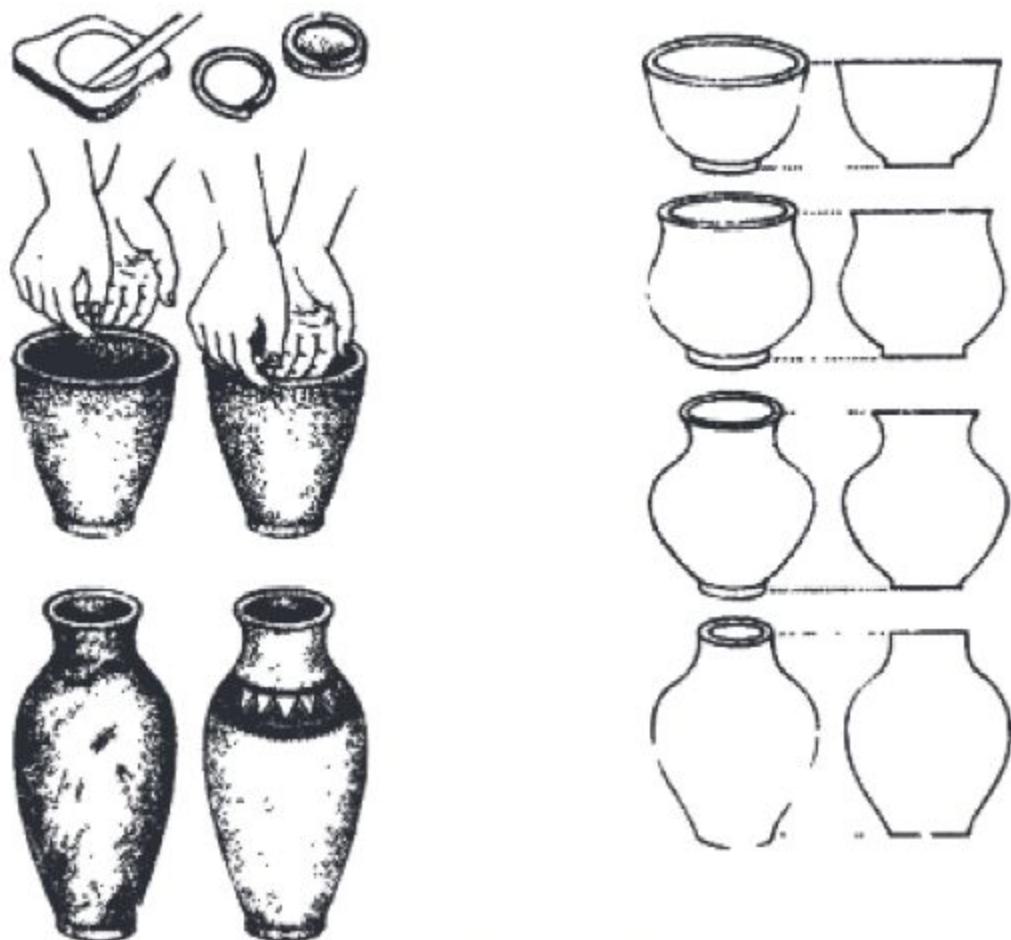
The Shaheedminar

matter? You have created a flower vase isn't it worthy, isn't it source of pleasure? For the first time it will be like this, don't get nervous. After many days' practice everything becomes alright. But you have to work with patience. With coil technique we can make potteries of different shape in different sizes. But before everything you have to know the technique very well. After looking at the picture's design and sample let us try to make them.

Lesson : 12 and 13

Design of Terracotta Plaque

Once, our country was very famous for artwork on terracotta plaque. Still now we witness the testimony of artwork of ancient time are mostly on terracotta plaque. Terracotta plaque found in Paharpur and Moynamoti Budhist shrine are testimony of thousand year's old work of art in the same way in Bogra's Mohasthangor, Bagerhat's shat Gombuj mosque, Kushumba Mosque of Nowgaon, and Kanto Jiue's temple of Dinajpur are of three hundred years' gradual testimony of artwork of ancient tradition. We don't see any other illustration of art in any painting or any other medium of art. Now, you must have understood how much important terracotta plaque is. So let us create a picture on terracotta plaque

The ingredients and tools needed for this would be same as flower vase. The new tool we will need is only two 1 cm thick long wooden rollers that will make work easier.

Before we create the terracotta plaque we need to draw the picture on piece of paper. We can draw human being, animal, bird whatever we like. Draw the picture as much big as you will draw on terracotta plaque. If we draw man carrying a vegetable's basket on his head, it would be really wonderful. Leaving some space around the man we will draw a border like frame. Copy the picture including the frame by a carbon paper on a thin paper cutting unnecessary parts of the design from the paper. Now take

Some samples of Terracotta plaque

a 5-6 cm diameter size soft clay. By placing it on cement floor or on a board make it flat by pressing. By a rolling pin or hollow bamboo tube make this flattened clay into a roti of 1 cm clay slab or plaque .While using the rolling pin on clay put 1 cm thick two wooden rulers placed on both sides of clay, place the carbon copy on it. By fixing the scale following the paper border cut the excess clay from it. Now using a sharp pencil over the picture put mark slightly on the clay. After passing pencil mark over the whole picture remove it from above the clay. We will see that the design has got printed beautifully on clay. When we first started to learn to work with clay, we learnt to make dolls, elephant, and horse of different shapes in bare hand by pressing, pulling, pushing us still remember it. We will have to apply that experience now in creating picture on terracotta plaque.

Keep the picture we drew in a paper in front of our eyes. Now let us take soft clay and by following the picture make shapes of a man's head, body, hands, legs, lungi etc. After setting one on terracotta plaque we will make the other. In these parts one part would be flat so that they could be set on plaque evenly, but the outer side would have shape like the body. When we will set each part of the body on plaque according to the print at that time that place we will make wet with

water, will make scratch, and create mud by a sharp knife of bamboo. After setting it we will give a little bit pressure so that no air bubble remains under it. Notice that after giving pressure some mud is oozing out. By the sharp head of a bamboo knife make the mud even by pulling. After putting all the parts on it, finish the picture on terracotta plaque. Let us see how beautiful does the picture of a rural man with a basket on head wearing a lungi on terracotta plaque look. We haven't fished the task of making the picture. Observe the picture carefully. If it is needed to apply

Making of potteries with Slab technique

clay. We will have to apply it after making it wet. After making the shape perfect we will make a frame around the picture by attaching I cm high 2cm wide clay. Now with a bamboo knife we will make the picture smooth including the frame. After making smooth we will curve eyes, mouth, and check of lungi of the man. By making some scratches we can also show weaving on the basket.

Thus the picture on terracotta plaque has been finished. Now we have to make arrangements to hang the plaque. Make two tumblers of finger tip size, make a hole with a broom stick or toothpick to create space to insert a thread. By cutting it partially in one side make those tumblers equal. From the back side of the plaque attach the tumblers on two opposite corners of upper border. The tumblers should be set in way that the holes don't become close and are set horizontally. We can pass a thread through the holes of tumblers and hang it on the wall or keep it standing leaning on something. Whatever the way we keep will look good.

We have learnt to make earthen wares and terracotta plaque. It is necessary to dry well before firing. It has to be dried slowly by keeping in shadow is already known to us. It will take time true but there will not be any fear of deformity or cracking. How can we understand that it has dried up well? By taking something dry in hand if we scratch in the backside or bottom, if we see that it has become whitish then we will understand that it has dried up well. Otherwise it will be needed to be dried more. If we touch it with wet hand or if it gets wet, it will crack, so we will have to be very cautious. If we have potters near our place we get the things fired by the potters that we have made. Otherwise we can fire them by saw-dust or rice bran.

Lesson : 14

Artwork with discarded things

We discard many things because of their uselessness. We think they are garbage so we discard. What else we can do? We discard the shell of wood apple after eating it. For example -we consider the feathers of poultry as trash. By our power of imagination, fancy and the desire to create beautiful things let us see- can we make something beautiful with these wood apple shell, feathers?

Toys or Dolls with Wood Apple shell

Wood Apple is available in our country. After eating the ripen sour pulp we discard the shell. By making a small hole through the stalk, using a stick cautiously bring out all pulp and if we keep it unbroken we can make a beautiful doll with it. If we keep the unbroken whole shell for a few it will get dried up. Now scrape off the unevenness with a sharp knife. In this way prepare two shells.

Toy made of wood Apple's shell

After this apply yellow color (varnish color) on one shell. Color the other one any color you wish. In the second shell fill with some sand or with small stone chips to make it heavy. Set the first shell on the second shell with Aica glue. Now draw hair, eyes, face and lips and draw designs on the second shell. See how beautiful the doll has become. We can use it as paper weight or can be given as a gift to a friend.

Lesson : 15

Flowers with feathers

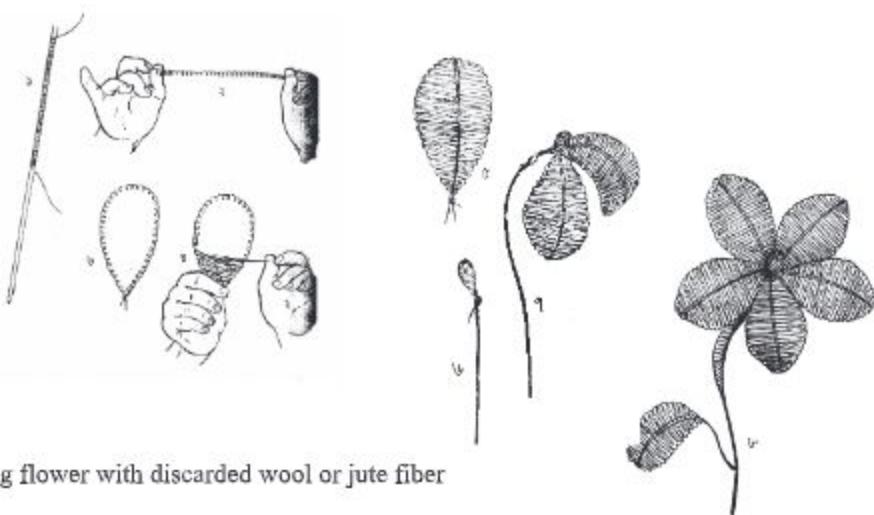
Color small white feathers of poultry by dipping in bowls of colored water of red, yellow, purple etc and dry. Long white feather of chicken has to be colored green and dried. Make some long feathers yellow color and dry them too. Green, blue, and blackish green feathers have to be sorted and cleaned. Take little bit hard paper of green color and make a one taka coin size piece circle. If we

cannot get appropriate paper we can color a piece of paper green. Cut the coin shaped paper up to the center from one side. Now paste one side above another by applying glue. It will become shaped like cone in the middle part. Now towards the hole inside the cone add some Aica glue and place feathers of any single color like petal of flower one after another. After we finish setting all feathers, see how beautiful it looks. Cut a broom stick (stick of cocoanut leaf) about 19/20 cm long in size. On the head of the stick attach a piece yellow colored cotton in ball shape of 1cm diameter with Aica glue. The head of the stick has to be inside the cotton ball and the ball should be stuck strongly on the head of the stick. The other end of the stick has to be inserted through the flower of feathers, so that cotton ball remains in the middle of the petals of the flower. Before we set it we should apply some Aica glue on the lower part of the cotton ball so that it remains there strongly stuck. In this way with discarded things we can make things by cutting-trimming and applying glue. Now let us wrap the stick with green paper completely. After wrapping is finished, put a few green colored feathers stuck with Aica glue or poly gum from their lower part so that they look like leaves. Besides green feathers, if we add 2/3 feathers of bluish green, blackish green feathers, will become more attractive. After we finish attaching all feathers we will cover the stem with green paper and glue made of flour. See, how beautiful is flower, leaves and stem made of feathers. In this way if we make feather flowers of different colors the flower vase will look beautiful. We have learnt to make flowers with feathers. Now by using your own intellect make any other flowers of your own choice or any other things.

Making of flower with feathers

Lesson : 16 and 17

Making a beautiful duckling with jute fiber or wool

Making of duckling with wool or jute fiber.
By looking at it we can easily make these dolls

We have made pompom with wool. In the same way we can make a duckling with jute fiber. Simply by looking at the pictures given above we can easily make the duckling. Those who cannot get thick paper, they can easily use old post card instead. Cut two circles of3 Inch of diameters. Cut out two holes inside the two circles. After that with a needle insert in wool or jute fiber; cover both the circles together so that no single space remains uncovered. Now with a pair of scissors cut around a little bit, through the gap of paper tie up strongly with thread or wool. Now, tearing off the paper, cut one part of it in the shape of a head. And the other part would be the body. (Those who will work with jute fiber will create a needle by folding a wire). Now, create beak and eyes by cutting a paper and paste glue on it. If we make eyes black and beak orange, it will look good. Now ifwe tie up a small ribbon around its neck, it will look more beautiful.

In this way we can make a set of three ducklings. We can present it on our friend's birthday or keep it for home decoration. To gift it to our friends we can make a set of three dolls. We can make one large and two smaller ducklings, then paste them on a hard board or thick board after cutting it in long shape, pasting glue on the duckling's bottom part put one after another.

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Lesson : 18 and 19

Making flower by discarded wool or jute fiber

Everyone loves flower. Our mind becomes fresh with fragrance and beauty of flower. Now we will learn to make a flower by wool or Jute fiber.

Creating flower with discarded wool or jute fiber

Procedure

First take wire of 24 size, cut it and wind around a wool stick or a wooden stick to create a spring. After finishing, make the spring separated from the stick.

Now holding two ends of the spring in hand make it little bit long according to the proportion, so that there does not remain much gap inside the spring. Now as much large as we want to make petals we will take the wire of double size. We will join the two ends of the wire making the shape like petal. Now we will tie up one end of wool or jute fiber at the root of petal then keep on winding it up until the last end of petal. The last end of wool or jute fiber at the petal's head will be brought directly to the root to tie up. In this way we will make five petals. We will cut 20 no. size wire proportionately to create the stem. By bending one end of the wire put some yellow wool or paper in it to create pollen of flower. By tying up those five petals one after another around the pollen of flower we can make the flower. Green paper or wool has to be wrapped around the stalk. Following the way of preparing a leaf we can prepare petals. Fix the leaf with the stem of the flower. A beautiful flower with a leaf is thus prepared. In this way we can make many flowers. We can keep these in our room to decorate house or can give to friends as gift.

Sample Questions

Multiple choice questions

1. What is the common characterstic of ancient artwork?
   a. Terracotta plaque b. Earthen flower vase
   c. Terracotta potteries d. Mosaic painting
2. What of the following can be made with discarded things?
   a. Terracotta doll b. Artwork
   c. Poster d. Needle work
3. What is the name of the 'Saw' that is used for creating design by cutting thin wood?
   a. Hack-Saw b. Hand-Saw
   c. Frat-Saw d. General-Saw
4. What wood is the most appropriate to create dolls in the initial stage?
   a. Shall and Gojari b. Gorjon and Loha wood
   c. Sheel and Koroi d. Shimul and Kodom
5. In what purpose is Turpun usually used for?
   a. Cutting trees b. Piercing
   c. Splitting wood d. Bending

Practical (Activity)

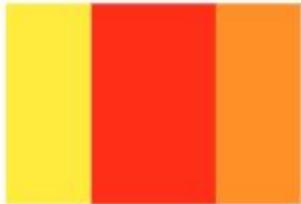
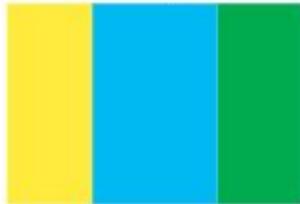
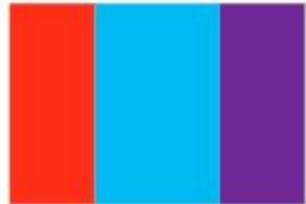
1. Make a doll of your choice with cloth and piece of board appropriate for wall hanging.
2. Make an elephant with cloth and piece board.
3. Following an easy way make a wooden doll of your choice.
4. Make a beautiful design or plaque with a clay slab.
5. Make a earthen flower vase.
6. Make a Shaheed Minar with clay.
7. Make a duckling of wool or jute fiber.
8. Make a toy with an Elephant apple's shell.

Essay type Question

1. Describe the easy method of making a doll with board paper and cloth.
2. Describe the easy method of making an elephant with board paper and cloth.
3. Describe the method of making a bird with wood.
4. Describe the method of making designed terracotta plaque.
5. Describe the method of making flower vase with clay.
6. Describe the method of making a flower with discarded wool or jute fiber.

Appendix
Color and Colored Pictures

Primary Colors

Yellow

Red

Blue

Secondary Colors

Yellow+Red= Orange

Yellow+Blue = Green

Red+Blue = Violet

'Tong Ghar' drawn with water color by Artist Sanjib Das Apu-1988

The picture of Boat Race drawn with water color by Sadia Mahabuba, Age-13

The school picture drawn by Afia Raisa with water color, Age-13

The picture "21st February" is drawn by B.M. Saad Alvee, with pastel color, Age-13

"Hasking Paddy with Hasking Pedal" drawn with water color by Nishat Rahnuma, Age-13

The picture "For language movement" drawn with water color by Rahabar Mahmud, Age-13

The above picture is drawn by Rigib with poster color, Age-11

The picture " Summer" is drawn by Md. Shariar Hussain (Naeem) with pastel color, Age-14

Bank of river in Autumn, drawn with water color and pastel by Ayon Cony Martin Gomez, Age-14

"Self portrait", is drawn with pastel color by Artist Hashem Khan-1963

The End

2025

2025 Academic Year

Eight–Arts and Crafts

ক্ষমা প্রদর্শন মহৎ গুণ।